1487.9.17.

JOURNEY

THROUGH

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

IN

A SERIES OF LETTERS

FROM THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ELIZABETH LADY CRAVEN.

TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS

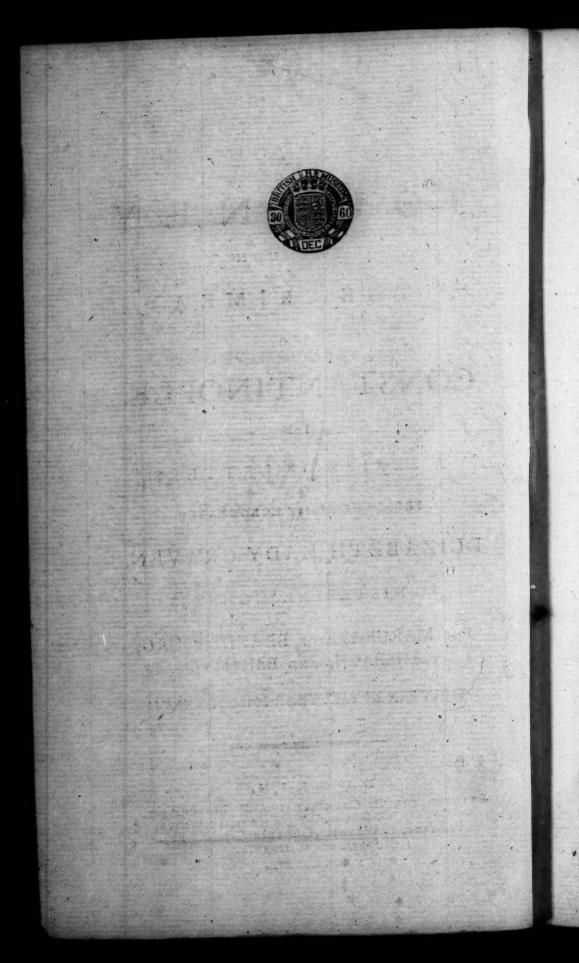
THE MARGRAVE OF BRANDEBOURG, ANSPACH, AND BAREITH.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR M DCC LXXXVI.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR H. CHAMBERLAINE, R. MONCRIEFFE, W. COLLES, G. BURNET, W. WILSON, L. WHITE, P. BYRNE, P. WOGAN, H. COLBERT, J. MOORE, J. JONES, and B. DORNIN.

M, DCC, LXXXIX.



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DEDICATION

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MARGRAVE OF BRANDEBOURG, ANSPACH, AND BAREITH.

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CUSTOM has long given a Preface to every book that has been published—It is likewise accompanied with a Dedication. I have always thought the last made the first unnecessary—Indeed both may

Mission Mess, out his bar Levis Blues

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be

be dispensed with, if an author does not think his stile requires an apology for offering to the Public a work, which his humility or justice may lead him to think fit only to put his readers to sleep-The greatest part of the public has my permission to doze over the following fheets, as I expose them to the malice of my enemies, without referve, merely to oblige many of my friends; who, knowing I had taken a long and extraordinary journey, have defired me to give them some account of it. The best I could give, and in the most agreeable manner to myself, was by transcribing part of my letters to you---in which, though in a curfory manner, I have given you a faithful picture of what I have seen. Beside curiosity, my friends will

will in these Letters see at least for some time where the real Lady Craven has been, and where she is to be found--it having been a practice for some years past, for a Birmingham coin of myself to pass in most of the inns in France, Switzerland, and England, for the wife of my husband---My arms and coronet fometimes supporting, in some measure, this insolent deception; by which, probably, I may have been feen to behave very improperly. I think it my duty to aver upon my honour, that it has frequently happened to me, travelling with my fweet child, to find a landlady, who has shewn a particular defire of ferving me in the most menial offices, with tears in her eyes, and upon my asking the reason, in the honest indignation of her heart, she said,

the had been imposed upon, at fuch a time, by a traveller who called herself by my name. If I had possessed the invaluable bleffing of having you for my real brother----this curious and unheard of treason to my birth and character would long fince have been punished in the person who could only countenance the deceit. But let me thank Heaven that I have found in you, Sir, all the virtues which I could defire in a brother, and that affection and respect which leads me to dedicate these Letters to you. My actions in future will prove more than this feeble tribute, how deeply impressed I am with all the feelings of esteem that can fill a grateful heart; your people, Sir, your many virtues, that make

all that approach you happy, will justify my dedicating my studious, as my social hours to you-

ELIZA CRAVEN.

DEDICATION



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ruind no to look upon you as my brother, the idea coincides to perfectly with the efteem and friendfin i feel for you, that f

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

Since your Highor left Paris, I have had my brother and filter liere; the fouth

CONSTANTINOPLE

I have many nephews, but upne of that

I that let out to morrow for Toursine, called by the French le Jarais de le France; and at the time, as it is very inter-

valt of lon at holinstni you and lot of son

THE honour you do me, in wishing to hear from me, deserves in return a greater entertainment than my letters can afford; and if it was not for the precious name of sister, which you order me to take, I should B perhaps

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

perhaps be a long time before I could venture to write to you; but when you command me to look upon you as my brother, the idea coincides so perfectly with the esteem and friendship I feel for you, that I obey with pleasure

I shall set out to-morrow for Touraine, called by the French le Jardin de la France; and at three o'clock in the morning, as it is very hot—My harp is in the coach with me; for though my intention is not to stay above three weeks where I am going to—I cannot be so long absent from the sound of an instrument that I prefer to every other.

to talie, I should

Holder Toffer I have

I have fent you some English gardenseeds which were given me by Lady—
I hope when you are eating your sallads
this summer, you will think of your
adopted Sister, and believe that it must be
very good reasons, that deter her from visiting Franconia, in preference to all other
places

I have the honour to fubscribe myfelf your very affectionate fifter, faithful friend and fervant,

various perlona. The most modern ad-

diction has been made by Gallon Duc d'Orleways Agelf o place an Italian firucture in the middle of the verious irregu-

indign belonging to the ancient Gothic, one part of which was built by Francis the First — The ordanicus of this (feve-

ral of them) sweet to moras incomprehearble as Egyptian bicnealyphics would

frave been. I wiffied any friend Mr. W.

galler Greit Goting, might have explained

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on-I have fent you fome English gardentolds which were given me by Lady --. I hope when you are esting your falleds

chapted Silier, and believe that it must be

very good reasons, that deser her from vi-

fitting Franconia, in preference to all other 1 SLEPT at Orleans last night-and as the weather is extremely hot, I rested in the middle of the day at Blois, where I examined the Royal Chateau, a house composed of different orders of architecture, built at different periods of time, and by various persons. The most modern addition has been made by Gaston Duc d'Orleans, who chose to place an Italian structure in the midst of the various irregularity belonging to the ancient Gothic, one part of which was built by Francis the First-The ornaments of this (feveral of them) were to me as incomprehensible as Egyptian hieroglyphics would have been. I wished my friend Mr. W. at my elbow, whose knowledge in, and taste for the Gothic, might have explained them. The porter who conducted me about,

about, feemed a good historian for a perfon of his condition. I need not tell you, how many extraordinary personages and events this Chateau called to my mind. If the confusion which ambition naturally creates in history, should at this moment prevent your memory from placing them before you --- I refer you to the Nouveau Voyage de la France, par Mr. Piganiol de la Force, who gives a curfery account of Blois, and this Chateau-but he does not fay, what I can affert, that so many perfons have scraped the stone on which Henry Due de Guise's blood fell, that there remains but one half of it. My old conductor told me those who preserved the powder as a relick, were people related to the Guise family, and curious travellers--- I was not one of them. This letter would be too long if I inserted an adventure which happened to me at the post beyond Blois. You shall have it in my next. I will only add to this, that if ever you go from Blois to Tours, do not go by night----the road is on a causeway, the Loire on your left, and a precipice into meadows TETTER

meadows on your right, without any fence to prevent an accident, if your possillions were drunk, or your horses frightened.

The uncommon dryness of the feason prevented my judging of the much boasted beauties of the Loire, which is now reduced to the narrowest rivulet I have seen.—There are many castles on the banks which ornament the landscape—and were probably fortified, in former days; one in particular put me in mind of dear B. Castle. I suppose they are left now, as most habitations in France are (distant from Versailles) for a Concierge to keep his pigs and chickens in—Adicu—

to the Guile family and curious travely lets I was not one of them. This letter would be too long if I included an advening which happened to meter the

everyou go from Blois to Tou a do not go by night -- the road is on a cruicway, the hole on your left, and a precipice into

il and the or best also fine I

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OURL ENFANT? fays I, Looking our un the left towards the him wheel of my Buline -- I law a boy, feemingly about ten years old, decently deeffed in mounts

togy-a crape round black and black LETTER III in addition

Modeune; favs he -- and the tears in his

eves flooped his voice AT the post beyond Blois, while the horses were changing, (an operation not performed in one minute as in England) one of my fervants came up to the door and said, ces maudits postillons ne veulent point laisser monter cet enfant derriere la voiture. The word enfant always strikes to my heart: among the many reasons I had before, I have now an additional one for feeling about an enfant of any fort.

I am at this moment above a hundred miles distant from the most affectionate, the most engaging, and the most beautiful child that ever mother had --- and for the first time I have ever left him and saw alad

obild's diffust relations at in Rochella, de-

Comment

QUEL ENFANT? fays I, looking out on the left towards the hind wheel of my Berline—I faw a boy, seemingly about ten years old, decently dressed in mourning—a crape round his hat, and black buckles in his shoes.

Madame; fays he----and the tears in his eyes stopped his voice----

Eb bien, mon enfant ; parlez -

Madame, le Maitre de poste à Blois m'a conseillé de monter derriere votre Berline, comme il n'y avait point de malle—à présent les postillons ne veulent pas m'y laisser—

before, I have now an additional one for

Comment vous appellez vouz ? ... : 11601 vet

Coffus, tol you lo with an mode gailed

Cassius—voila un beau nom; oui, Madame, said the child; who had never heard or read of any other Cassius but himself—mon pere était géntilbomme,—and he gave me a pocket-book which contains letters. One of these was from a lady of quality to the child's distant relations at la Rochelle, defiring them to place him on board a ship.

Comment

Comment, says I; wous voudriez fer-

Oui, Madame; je ne saurais être domestique, parce que mes peres étaient gentilbommes,—and among a variety of questions which I asked him—and to which he answered modestly and pertinently—whenever he recollected that circumstance, it was a painful idea. He had a brother and sister at Paris, who had sent him to go from thence to la Rochelle on foot, with six livres, and his letters of recommendation, for his support and protection. What unseeling people!

Avez vous diné aujourd'hui? It was then about six o'clock.

Oui, Madame, le maître de poste à Blois m'a donné à diner—ce sont les postillons d'ici qui ne veulent pas que je monte derrière votre voiture. The postillions by this time were listening to my conversation with the child, and one of them with a gruss voice said—si ce petit monsieur veut payer un cinquieme cheval, il

^{*} Servir in French conversation always means serve in a military capacity, and not as a servant—

montera.-Et fi j'avais une grande malle, comme de coûtume? fays I. Montez, montez mon enfant, and turning to the postillion, vous aurez de quoi boire à sa santé; so he was pleased, and the boy delighted; but as in France. more than in any other country in the world, the value of every thing is-" So much money as 'twill bring;"-my maid was furprized at my bonté d'ame. - As I never eat but once a day in travelling, and that at the end of my journey--- I shall never forget my supper last night-I had got into my bed fatigued, and ordered my maid to bring me a foup. I had lain half an hour; the room was dark; and when the door opened, the first thing I saw was Caffius holding two wax-lights, preceding my maid. He faid, Mademoiselle might go to her supper, and he would wait upon me, and his countenance had a mixture of comfort, joy, and gratitude in it, scarcely to be feen but in the candour of youth. This morning I had fettled with the miftress of the inn that she should agree with a waggoner to take Cassius safe to Rochelle--- I had given him fome money (too little

little for charity to name—perhaps what the avaricious would think too much) and a recommendation figned with my name, and my feal upon it, when the postillions I had ordered to take me to—came to inform me, that, as it was a cross-country road, they expected three times the sum usually paid—As I might just as effectually argue with a horse as with a French postillion, I asked where the post-house was?

Only two doors off.

ms i

I went there; the master was out, but his wife was at home; and while I was settling matters with her, one of the old sashioned French post-chaises stopt at the door, with an officer in it, seemingly emaciated by sickness, and his head wrapp'd up very much.—Cassius was at my elbow: Madame, Madame, says he, ce monsteur n'a point de malle, (in fact all the luggage was before;) Firais bien plus vite à la Rochelle, si vous vouliez lui demander de me laisser monter sur sa voiture.—I went up to the

Madame All Madame

I brought Cassius forward—Voici un pauvre orphelin qui va à la Rochelle—Il est venu depuis Blois sur ma Berline; si vous voulez bien lui permettre de monter derrière votre voiture ce sera moi qui vous en aurai Pobligation—Moi—I repeated in a higher tone of voice. The officer had begun by staring at me from head to foot; and before I had finished my speech he endeavoured, but in vain, to draw off his night-cap—Tout ce que vous ordonnez—tout ce qu'il vous plaira, Madame—

And I had the fatisfaction of feeing the little orphan comfortably feated, and flying towards la Rochelle, certain that he would neither be robbed nor beaten on the road—

I am fetting out for * * * from whence I will write you an account of any thing I shall observe worthy of being related—

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LETTER W

VIv approach to this place was through that cross country roads. I have feen nothing yet that could junify the idea of this province teing is partir dead to be and they

hony charact which it is the fingular towers, their Sally ornaments, my facey anight have represented heralds giants, or awards, it ing forth to enquire what he-

Wildered noroing came to near-mais letter ...

I did not the one press theodier, nor any
thing about those ancient fired bress that

could make me imagine they befor ged to gentlemen, minch fels to noble transformer-

TRACTOR TO A Local y teased in a considerable of the selection of the sele

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LETTER IV.

whence I will write you an account

EN TOURAINE, June 21, 1785.

My approach to this place was through bad cross-country roads. I have seen nothing yet that could justify the idea of this province being le Jardin de la France. I saw many chateaux, which from the fingular towers, their only ornaments, my fancy might have represented heralds, giants, or dwarfs, iffuing forth to enquire what bewildered heroine came fo near---mais bélas---I did not fee one preux chevalier, nor any thing about these ancient structures that could make me imagine they belonged to gentlemen, much less to noble warriors----Bendes I was gravely seated in a comfortable coach, varnished and gilt, instead of being on a white palfrey. To be ferious, I am probably writing in a room once inhabited

habited by one of Marguerite Reine de Nawarre's ladies of honour; for this chateau was built by Francis the First for his fifter. The outside is neither regular nor beautiful, and I cannot guess what order of architecture was intended to be shewn in the building - One front is towards the river Cher, flanked by two large round towers with spiral tops, and the ground floor, towards the court, is at least four stories high from the meadows in which the Cher runs; this fuite of apartments was probably royal, the rooms remarkably lofty and well proportioned __ I am told the proprietaire had laid out four thousand pounds to repair the house and beautify the gardens-As to the first, it is in the same state most countryhouses in France are-wanting painting, white-washing, and repairs of every fort----The ornaments in the garden are these: many canals fmall enough to look like troughs---and statues made in plaister, all mutilated; the little that remains of them made me wish they had never existed---Part of the castle-ditch remains, and under it are cellars and fubterraneous passages of

1119

enormous fize and length—In this part of the country, the peafant's habitation is chiefly hewn in the rock, the door being the only wooden part of it; the labourers catch agues and fevers frequently, by returning home warm, and refting in these damp cells. From my windows I could see the Loire if at its usual height, and I have the prospect of a Chateau where the heiress of Bretagne gave with her hand that province to France.—In a sew days I shall go to Tours, from whence I shall again write, and assure you how much I am your affectionate sister—

houses in France are-swarting pointing, white-washing, and repairs of every forther. The ornaments in the garden are thate; many canals final enough to look like troughts---and flatues made in platfler, all mutilated, the fittle that remains of them made me with they had never existed.

laid out four thousand paunds to repair the house and beautily the gardons—As to the first it is in the fame flate most country-

A T T Adle-dies remains, and pader

I regret—I ain told he is a man of letters—of taffe I am fere he is, by a chapel he has just added to his palace.—There

is a large valid a representation out-

viov ei tallw jud obildi adt ni midión—gni Touñs, June 25, 1785.

GALLOPED all the way here on horfeback, along a delightful meadow, and got off my horse at the bottom of the Mail, a very fine walk shaded by some venerable elms, which, by fome ftrange prodigy, have escaped the cizean of the tondeur and foread their majertic branches much to the comfort of the Bourgeoifie of Tours, who here find a cool promenade. But I am told they are soon to be cut down. Ils font trop vieux -- If Mr. d'Eclusel, the late intendant, was alive, he would oppose this horrid scheme; for as he had lived in England fome months, and had fense enough to adopt what was good with us, he has given this town a clean appearance by adding trottoirs on each fide of the new ftreets I am lodged at the archiepiscopal palace. Monfeigneur is not here, which I regret

18 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

I regret—I am told he is a man of letters—of taste I am sure he is, by a chapel he has just added to his palace.—There is a large cathedral close to it, the outside Gothic—the stone-work is worth seeing—nothing in the inside but what is very mediocre.

Another large church here, de St. Martin's, is so nearly connected with our St. Martin's in the Fields in London, that the Tours clergy were obliged to send to London to get some ancient charter explained——There are many English here

Adieu, I remain yours most affectionately.

intendent, was alive, 'no would oppole this

who here had a cool premerate.

P. S. I recollect that you may not know what I mean by the cizeau of the tondeur; to explain which I must inform you, that

by adding trottors, on each fide of the new

The king is chanoine de St. Martin—a very fingular circumstance—In the cloister is a most beautiful frize, done by the masterly hand of Michael Angelo.

mearing the trees in a French garden is a custom as ancient, and thought as necessary, as shaving the beard; and tondeurs are paid for it by the year, as barbers are by the month. I have had several reasons given to me for this Gothic custom; among the rest, that it made a tree grow more beautiful and ftrong; which last excuse must no longer be mentioned, naturalists having discovered lately, that a tree draws as much nourishment from the fluid received by the leaves, as from the root itself, But nature may plead in vain her cause for centuries to come in France, she will long go disguised-The gardens and the poetry exhibit melancholy proofs of this truth, without my mentioning any more at pre-Centures how advallantalogs has her like is the secret opinged to do a most a starte

tent in the graden touth at the inthemotor longical from the consequence of the first state of the consequence of the consequen

C2 LETTER

Recoging the trees in a French garden is a cultom as ancient, and thoughtus decellary, as Maving the beard; and tonders are paid

mo for this Gothic culton; among the reft,

od ve LETT B RENTE ve si sol month. I have led feveral reatons given to

bas lighthered stom worty sor June 30, 1585. 1811 HAVE been to fee Veret, a house of the Due d' Aguillon's, where there is nothing worth looking at, and Richelieu, where not only the palace but the town was built by the Cardinal of that name-I rode to a village called Lillebouchar, loft my way, and rambled above thirty miles over the country, before I could find out the Cure's house I was going to dine with. He is a good fort of a man, fenfible and learned, and had affembled all the good company in the neighbourhood to dine under a large tent in the garden with me-I must not forget to tell you that I paffed close by the church from whence Joan of Arc took her invincible fword, placed there by Divine Power. Lillebouchar is only two leagues from Richelieu; where at the first gate of the avaunt-cour two old guards, with clothes

SETTER

as ancient as their faces, their bayonets on their shoulders, precede the company to the inner court. Here the concierge thews first, flatues of the Roman emperors and heroes, tolerable copies. The chapel is next shewn, where there is a picture that pleased me much, and which is said to have been painted by Michael Angelo I take it to the a copy mind to is fpoiling for want of care and I was told mon of the good pictures were fant to Paris. I was ted through many rooms—the palace is immentely darge. One apartment was called the Queen's an lolt was the Cardinal's first mention to bring the whole court to Richelieu Buery beam of wood was shewn in the cielings of those times -Here they are almost all carved and gilt over-judge of the expence. There is a whole-length picture of the Cardinal, by an Italian mafter, and a good one. being walked over the house, large enough to tire a very able walker, I was offered

^{*} For the Queen's apartment, and all the rooms, according to their destinations, are shewn.

to see the Jardins; but from the windows I had perceived the tafte of them, and therefore declined that pleasure I imagine the reason why the Cardinal prevented the court from ever coming to Richelieu, was the fame policy that he introduced, and that exist even now, of drawing all the rich nobles from the feats of their anceftors involving them in all the expences of the court at Versailles, that they might not feel they had a protection in their home but look for that, and fupport likewise, from royal favour alone-A cunning idea of making the nobles support him in his measures, and particularly if he acted contrary to the good of his country toni to combined in nicel esw

The nobles of my country may thank heaven, when they reflect that they are members of a great nation, enjoying their ancient feats, and expecting honours and emoluments from the court as they may deserve them from their country.

For the Oncen's spartment, and all the seems, second

ing to their destions, are thewn.

The French noblesse, at present, indeed have a comfort under the weight of debts their fathers may have left them—they have a young monarch, generous and just—and I really believe one of the best kings that ever existed. As his power is great—if the nobles deserve—he will bestow greatly—

guing me I wind of gulanting to bear

Southward My elden brother Lord

I was obliged to affure the Intendant, and fome more French, the other day at his house, that Sir George Elliot * was not a Frenchman. Since he has immortalized

^{*} Sir George must not be highly flattered at this, for the French are so fond of monopolizing all that is worth pos-fessing, that Prince Eugene and our Capability Brown, with many others, are claimed by them.

his name at Gibraltar, I find this nation is extremely defirous of claiming himbut I took upon me to fay I believed Scotland might boaft of being his native land, and that of most of his forefathers However, if indeed they would choose to date from a much earlier period, most of us old English would be found to be Danes. Normans, &c.

You will be surprized to find, that instead of returning to Paris I am going Southward-My eldeft brother, Lord Ba has written me word, that it is poffible he may pass the winter in Italy; as it is fo long fince he has been out of England. I have given him two goutes, and have told him I shall proceed gently to Florence; was obliged to anit of time of basildo saw and some more French, the other day at his house, that Sir George Elliot " was not

" Sir Goorge mudi nor be highly fluctured at take, for the French are fo fond of monopolizing all that is worth poffelling, that Prince Eugene and our Capability Brown, with many others, are claimed by them.

a Frenchman. Since he has immortalized

tile court as they may

perceived sent The fmall conidiwinding falls, round which the country giels with their fleam of hair their diffest at their

fide were HV da B T Pragate as they

ipun, formed a landlerpe new to mo mot particularly as the flat roofs to the counges gave a lightnefs to the buildings that pleafed

a I am bledy to Lyons, Julying, Sin

AM fafely arrived here, and to avoid going round fome leagues I came a crosscountry road; look on your post-map for Cormery, Loches, Buxancely, Chateau-roux, Ardante, la Chatre, Montmarau-Culan, Roanne——But, dear Sir, follow me only on paper; for the roads in some places were so bad, and the lanes so narrow, that my coach is cratched—and the drivers, difficulty perfuaded to go to the with places I ordered them, fometimes lost their way. I went through great part of the Bourbonnais and within ten miles of Vichy, where the king's aunts were taking the waters. The Auvergne mountains were fine objects to the right. On my approaching Lyons, I felt a great difference in the air-A warmer climate was eafily to be perceived perceived—The small conic winding hills, round which the country girls with their strange straw hats, and their distaff at their side, were conducting their goats as they spun, formed a landscape new to meparticularly as the slat roofs to the cottages gave a lightness to the buildings that pleased me much—

AM falely arrived bere, and to avoid

A simple kind of plough likewise, drawn by two oxen, brought that period to my mind, when the Romans were conquering towns, or founding colonies—The evening coming on, with a stormy sky, made me almost fancy that a Roman legion was here and there concealed by the rocks, which crown almost every one of the conic hills I have before mentioned, and which might serve as small batteries; nay the very clouds, which I often saw resting between the hills, might have served for momentary concealment.

fine objects to the right. On my approaching Lyons, I felt a great difference in the air. A warmer climate was eafily to be necesived.

But we will step out of these clouds if you please—for I am neither a Roman general nor a goddess, but at this moment a very much satigued mortal in a hand-some apartment, Hôtel Dauphin, rue de l'Arsenal, where I shall eat a good supper, drink your health, and wish you as good a night's rest as I am likely to enjoy—

We the fixteenth I was too mitch fit tiqued to dopt briday thing tsure he juddion of the Sound and the Cherk But on the roth is the clarification of the the their de Willes modify step Blancher; hitel works are faciling under the cold hands of neglect and at more of the to the mount and and Very hand and minch to be admitted by all lovers of antiquity; but ty who cannot admire what dade not rithinke beautiful. looked and this present indifference and t Spen and other exciters give a learned ack count of this pand of the brafe plate one which is offered the Afectio made by Claudius on through of their own; and which ish left; withing the greathy of middhicked as boys or idle doggard. The people of I your R. T. TaHalreater regard to the vanity 30.

Fat we will flop out of these clouds if you please—for I am neither a Roman general nor a godd fl, but at this moment a very minival at a fat a this moment some apartment, Histor Dauphin, rice de Parfenal, where I shall eat a good supper, deink your health, and with you as good a night surstantly am likely to enjoy—

ON the fixteenth I was too much fatigued to look at any thing but the junction of the Soane and the Rhone, but on the 17th I saw the paintings in the Hotel de Ville, mostly by Blanchet: his works are spoiling under the cold hands of neglect and time-The Taurobolum may be very fine, and much to be admired by all lovers of antiquity; but I, who cannot admire what I do not think beautiful, looked at it with great indifference-Spon and other writers give a learned account of this, and of the brass-plate on which is engraved the fpeech made by Claudius in favour of the town, and which is left within the reach of mischievous boys or idle beggars. The people of Lyons Seeth to pay a greater regard to the vanity

of the moderns than to the pride of the ancients. I faw a beautiful farcophagus in a lawyer's court-yard that served as a ciftern-and, in many old walls and houses. carvings or inscriptions which I wished to examine, while the tradefmen within thefe habitations flared at the ftrangers, who could be more anxious about ruins than the new filks or embroidery they wished to fell. I cannot help thinking any antiquary might find many more things well worthy of the cabinet of the curious here than have already been discovered. As to the town's being handsome, which I was told it was, I must affert that many parts of it are positively frightful; that the houses are crouded together; each story, as it rifes, projecting over the other and the streets, as narrow and sinking as those of Paris; but the environs are beautiful, and it is extremely amufing to go in a boat every way out of the town --- I took feveral sketches from different points, one from a little island, which was formerly called Infula Barbara. You recollect a large round sheefer of most been to even to release

riseir

tower which crowns the prison of Pierreencife. The proportions of it struck my ideas of fymmetry very much and after looking at it for some time, I landed at the foot of the prison, and walked up a hundred and twenty steps cut in the rock: the guards let me in very civilly, and, to my utter furprise, among the prisoners I found the ____ whom you must remember, as he was very often high trains of the first properties of the contract of the con with ware hy of the cobine of the canging lifty Ot all the property of the stand and said the seconds being I was which a way He asked me a thousand questions about

He asked me a thousand questions about J—, and laughed very much in talking over several parties with him and ——; but I laughed on my part at his taking Mr. — for Lord B——.

I had been told Pierre-encise was a state prison, but it is no such thing: it serves as a temporary retreat for people of fashion who live too fast—and are placed there by Lettres de cachet, till it pleases the kind parents who have obtained them to release their

clares, whenever he obtains his liberty, he shall revisit England, which I suppose at this time, more than at any other, seems to him a paradise, as there is no such thing as a Lettre de cachet there—

Do you recollect a most charming picture by Rubens, in the chapelle des Penitents? I examined it a long time with great delight-And did you ever observe that all the fine pictures in France are spoiling, but those possessed by the church? Indeed knowledge and tafte are chiefly confined to the clergy---all other etats in France not having leifure to form their tafte; of which truth I must give a most ridiculous example-Every body last year, that would be quite à l' Anglaise at Paris, had to wait on them, what they called a Jakay, a little boy with straight, lank, unpowdered hair, wearing a round hat --- and this groom-like looking thing waited upon them at dinner, and was frequently fluck up with three tall footmen behind a fine gilt coach-It was in vain for me to affert to some grave

grave old French people that jockey meant riding-groom in a running-horse stable, and that no grooms ever waited upon us, nay scarcely ever came into the house, and certainly nothing but servants, as well dressed and powdered as the French, waited upon us, or went behind our carriages. They answered, it must then be a new fashion, for it was tout-à-fait à l'Anglaise-et comme on fesait à Londres—

I am called away to go up to the tower of Fourviere to look over all the town at once,

clotyy-all other convincement aving landing leading

Rivery body last years, that would be quite a last sorting at Paris, but to wait on taken, what they called a Yaken, a little last with intaight, lank, unpossinged hair, wearing a round hat sand this groom-like looking thing waited opining and their was frequently their up with three tail.

- John Son auckaribit Yours, Adievium I

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ETAVE

could comprehend the pleasure of what is ulually called a fine prospect, where it is only with a telescope that the wanderings

LETTER NIX del ant lo

There is a curious mill to wind file

I have hired a boarte take me down the

THE fine prospect I was promised from the tower was immensely so indeed-Landscapes so various, and objects so vast and innumerable, that the eye feeks in vain for a resting place——I do not know, dear Sir, if you are of my opinion; but I like that my fight as well as my mind should be collected, to enjoy one pleasing subject at a time - Vary the scene as often as you please---but I hate confusion so much, that if I was obliged to choose a house, situated on an eminence, commanding a large city, many windings of a river, and an immense tract of country, or one at the bottom of that eminence, with a view so confined that I could see only to the end of a small garden, I think I should prefer the latter-I know this may feem very stupid, but I never could

could comprehend the pleasure of what is usually called a fine prospect, where it is only with a telescope that the wanderings of the fight are to be fixed

I have hired a boat to take me down the Rhone to Avignon; it is only a few planks nailed together that brought wood from Savoy, a fort of raft, but looks quite strong enough to contain me and my small retinue. I fend my horse by the coche -Do not suppose that my love for the ancients has totally made me overlook the modern artists here; a Lyonnais merchant, whom I bought filks of in London, has shewn me all the new silks and An ill taffe prevails univerfally patterns. as to dress in France; the last new designs for waistcoats, particularly, are frightful great sprawling butterflies the very man who was shewing them shrugged up his thoulders:

only to the end of a fmall garden, I think I findaid prefer the latter - I know this bug sector very flupid, but I never could

gula's focceffor could now peep out of his Que voulez vouz, Madame? Il faut toujours du nouveau syst signif your -nwei

in believing it was the fame

There is a curious mill to wind filk on bobbins here; a horse in a garret on the fourth story turns one wheel which fets feveral on all the other floors in motion, and those turn many thousand bobbins.

Every ancient building here is fluck upon a rock; and I cannot help thinking they look like teeth, the rocks ferving as roots to them. I was affured the Saone ran in a different channel from what it now does, and that it was the Swiss who had cut through the rocks to give the river its present coursebut if it ever was turned, I should think it was done by the Romans, whose works, great and useful, stamped their date-The remains, that testify how much they did in the environs of this place, may fairly excuse my supposition - if Cali-D 2

gula's successor could now peep out of his grave—or Nero, who re-established this town—they might have some difficulty in believing it was the same—

no terres a Adieu, Dear Sir, addited, no

the fourth their turns one wheel which

describing the same are and any finited

mi stoot radto and the me Yours.

me doub in the dist Svery marchest building force is Ruck enten arrock and I cannot bake thinking they look tile teeth the rechastifefulne as roots to them with a sa affored the Sond than in a different southerd from while the monty whose hand that it was the electe additionerate to clock form think to give the tivet its probable of short blanch I demortance rovo got 104 citow challeng is the configuration which works great and sikibl, flamped their date fire The remains, that tellify how much they de R A T T & Long of this place, may fairly excure my jupposition if Cals'ally

farther on the Let is PHermitage, a Thor fo

called because formerly a hermit lived upon that hill, the wine of which is too

much known for me to fav anything about it. I gave X at 13 ct at 15 for it, but

foundathe white so much better than the red that I ordered some to be test to Mar-

bright i aved lieft lavidnon, July 30, 1783! hal

NOTHING can be more delightful than my last method of travelling by water. I have had high and contrary winds, but the Rhone's famed rapidity that I had heard fo much of, was neither furprifing nor terrifying-the shores on each side were rocks interspersed with vine-yards and castles-I landed the first day at Condrieux, where I bought some excellent wine for 25 fols a bottle, the growth of that place--- About a league from thence is la Montagne Tupain, belonging to Mr. de la Condamine, where the best Cote-rotie wine is to be had; that word fignifies really and truly roafted-coaft, the grapes being almost broiled by the fun. The wine is of a red and strong kindreckoned very fine; but like many other fine things, I did not relish it, A little farther Monte

fareher

farther on the left is l'Hermitage, a spot so called because formerly a hermit lived upon that hill, the wine of which is too much known for me to say any thing about it. I gave three livres a bottle for it, but sound the white so much better than the red that I ordered some to be sent to Marseilles, from whence I shall have it shipped for England.

There is a similar town called Vienne, that has a fine Gothic cathedral, which I went on thore to look at, together with a monument belonging to the Montinom family, well executed.

my laft method of travelling by water.

I saw several people on the banks of the Rhone sifting gravel; they and among it little bits of folid gold, washed down from the mountains; was most horrid employment in this bot weather Is should think; but what will not poor mortals do for gold, since the rich are often slaves to that which they ought to be masters of

Monteliment is a castle from whence I am told three kingdoms are seen told three kingdoms are seen told to the provinces, and did not repeated the castless and house the gardens are the second to the gardens and house the gardens are the second to the gardens are the second to th

At the Pont St. Esprit, which is a noble bridge indeed, I think the passage might be dangerous, if the boatmen were not very attentive.—My coach is, so large, and has such excellent blinds, that I have not suffered from the heat at all—The shores lose all their beauty near Avignon, which I could not see, because it is surrounded by a high turreted wall.—

I dined with Lord —, whose health is much impaired, and I hope this climate will do him good.—Adieu, dear Sir, yours—

P. S. I am told, by some one who knows the Duc de Crillon very well, that his sister is exactly like him; which I can easily conceive, for she has as many projects about her gardens and houses as her brother had about the taking of Gibraltar: I hope they will succeed better than his have, for she is very good-humoured.

very attentive.——My coach is fo large, and has fuch excellent blinds, that I have not fuffered from the Leas at all——I he fhores lofe all their beauty near Avignon, which I could not fee, because it is furrounded by a high turnsted wall.—

that which they said to the TER

Minister-

P. S. 1 am

reund the immense rocky meantains to the the the fireamy capidly by as by me to the right about a mile, till, as cavern, pretty much in the thape of these

which fions come out of in an opera, pro-

the cases road stold it is son antathomable aby fact Winyaitois icalled a Testains,

MARSEILLES, August 5, 1785

DEAR Sir, I thought it unnecessary to give you any description of Avignon, because you have been there, but as you did not take the same road to it as I did in coming from it, I will endeavour to give you some faint idea of a natural curiosity that I have seen, and which pleased me highly—the much samed Fontaine de Vaucluse.

I set out from Avignon in the middle of the day, and arrived at a town called Lille, where I took a French post chaise, and went in it by the side of the Sorgue's clear stream, till the road was too narrow for the carriage to proceed; I then walked in a narrow path winding round

Monstrous rocks rife over and on each fide of this craggy arch; these seem to bend forward to meet or crush the curious,---Which ever way I turned my eyes, I faw gigantic and fantastic shapes, which nature feems to have placed there to aftonish the gazer with a mixture of the melancholy, terrible, and cheerful; for the clearness and rapidity of the river make it a lively object, and where there is a flat place on the banks, though not above a few feet in circumference, the peafants have planted trees or fowed gardens--you lift up your eyes, and fee the most perfect contrasts to them--- the birds, which hovered towards the upper part of the rocks, bosor

and

rocks, were fearcely perceptible. In looking into the cavern, it appears horrible and gloomy of could almost have fancied the river ran thus fast, rejoiced to quit the manfion from whence it fpring. No wonder Petrarch's fong was plaintive, if he courted his muse with this scene perpetually before his eyes; Love and all his laughing trains most fly the human imagination, where nature displays her features in the majestic and terrible slile, and I was very glad to find fo good an excuse as this fituation for Petrarch's eternal complaintetill now I was puzzled to guess, how a man of his fense could pass the greatost part of his life in eternizing a lady's contempt of a faithful paffion-but I now believe there was no Laura-or if there existed one, he found in either case his imagination particularly turned to poetry, and that of the melancholy kind, in this, probably his fummer's refidence. I, who you know --, and have as playful a muse as ever finiled upon mortal, fat examining the aftonishing picture before me with a filent reverential fort of admiration-

ed one bolize ered hi to study on as a I wonder we do not cultivate in our watermeadows in England—and I bought very excellent melons out of the fields for five fols a piece. Ale es eved bos

cver finited upon moreal, for exemining the shibilling picture before one with a

ha like in exerciseing a lady's contempt of a tat aful carifor -but I now believe to re-

Blent reveloped fort of admiretion A country

44

A country flowing with wine and oil, and where figs and melons are to be gathered on each fide of the public road, may be a very fine thing; but a want of verdure and fine trees gives it a most uncomfortable and ungentlemanlike appearance. When I compared England and the scene before me together, I could almost have fancied I had the maladie du pays upon me——so much did I wish to see a green carpet under my feet, and some of our beautiful foliage over my head——

Adieu, dear Sir; how often I wish to be with you I leave the justice of your heart to determine. I remain yours most affectionately—

affect if bodies were olive found three

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that while I was changing horses at Lille, I talked to Captain B—, a sailor, who lives with his wife and two children in that neighbourhood—He very civilly invited me to pass the evening at his house, talked about my brother G—, and informed

HETTER.

46 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

me that the source of the Sorgue was at this time remarkably low; and I found by the marks the torrent had left on the rocks when at its height, that it must be at least forty feet lower now than when it takes its winter-course: as I saw it, it creeps humbly from the cavern under part of the rock, and becomes rapid as it finds its level and forms a river; whereas, when it is in all its glory, it tumbles over the rock a wild cascade, which must add considerably to its terrisic beauties —

P. S. I never felt any heat like that which I experience here—

about my brother G -- , and informed

LI

in de pictures danned by Faget, representing foint of the borid feenes at the allass the player at Twarfellies they he valve

too well I R R XII.

looking, their left anxious kind and withful maver, so their field infants, that made the

MARSEILLES, Aug. 8, 1785.

People of all nations, that fill every day the great walk leading to the quay, made me think on my arrival that some important event had drawn all the people from the houses and the ships together----but a repetition of the same scene soon convinced me of my mistake. There are two very

aboady done in that way

fine pictures, painted by Puget, representing some of the horrid scenes at the time of the plague at Marseilles; they are only too well executed; I saw several dying sigures taking leave of their friends and looking their last anxious kind and wishful prayer on their sick infants, that made the tears slow down my cheeks—I was told the physicians and noblemen who were assisting the sick and dying were all portraits. I can easily conceive it, for in some of the faces there is a look of reslexion and concern which could only be drawn from the life——

I have spoke to Captain —, who commands the King-Fisher; he is obliged to perform quarantine here, though he had already done his duty in that way at Leghorn and Genoa before; but the plague rages very much all along the Barbary coast, from whence he is come; and one cannot be surprised at any precaution taken at Marseilles to avoid this danger—

repetition of the lame feeterlood convinced

I do not think Marseilles a beautiful town; and the country houses in the environs, which they call here Bastides, are frightful.

I have just got a note from on board the King-Fisher, that has been soaked in vine-gar; the direction is scarcely legible——Adieu, dear Sir; the heat is so excessive here that I am absolutely stupisfied by it.

Believe me yours affectionately.

he four out of the decidiones with her is a cities of the decide and for the found gat to differ a count gat to differ a count gat had the action of the setting of the found as a fixed as a feet the permitted to a financial for manifestal for manifestal to a final for manifestal to a fixed the summather and the feet manifestal to confit and the provide and this smallest albert for manifest will be increased the being to make the feet and this smallest will be increased the feet and this smallest will be a feet a while to sent the feet the feet while to sent the feet and the feet and the feet as a feet while to

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ELETTER

I do not think Marfeilles a beautiful.

town; and the country houses in the elvirons, which they call bere Balfides, are

LETTER XIII.

have jult got a pote from on board the

Hyeres, Aug. 10, 1785.

STOPPED in my way here at Toulon, and intended to look at the dock-yards, but was refused, which surprised me very much, as an English lady of my acquaintance was suffered to go into them at the time of the last war with France, when her husband and all the gentlemen with her were fent out of the town-I could get no other reason affigned for the refusal, but this-that fince Lord - had feen them, nothing of English blood should ever be permitted to go into them. So I walked about, and all I could fee was that the finest ports in the world, and ships worthy of being commanded by our admirals, will never make (at least for a great while to come) good failors of the French-my reafons I will tell you, when we meet.

Mr. de S, who refuses to let any English person see the dock-yards at Toulon, expressed a great dislike to our nation, faying he had reason; you will laugh when I tell you, that his reason for hating us is, that in the late war two thirds of his fquadron were taken, with the greatest part of his convoy, destined for the East-Indies, and had he not bravely ran away himself, he would certainly have fallen a prey to those opiniatres, feroces matelots as he calls our failors-

The gentleman who waited upon Soulanges to ask permission and plead my cause, wishing to recollect what defence Mr. de Soulange's squadron had made, asked an officer in the room the name of the French ships, which the poor Mr. de Soulanges fo bitterly lamented, he answered he should recollect them if he heard their names, but could not exactly remember-

My friend asked if it was-the Ville de Paris, le Glorieux-le Centaur-l'Artois-le Caton-l'Argonaut-le Jason-

shull to notice tE 2 its short of the le

le Prothée---le Solitaire---le Pegase---here the gentleman stared at him, and saids le Pegase was one of them----

Soulanges said, yes, but the Foudroyant that took her was one of the largest ships in our navy, and commanded by that feroce matelot Captain Jervais, who would attack the devil, if he met him at sea; but, added he, Jervais could not have taken the Pegase, unless affished by other ships—

My friend told him, the Foudroyant was a two decker and carried only fix more guns than the Pegase, and was taken in the war before the last, by the English ship the Monmouth, commanded by Captain Gardiner, that carried but 64 guns—that, though he had not the pleasure of being personally known to Captain Jervais, from his public character he was sure he would do his best in time of war to burn, fink, or take the devil, if under French colours—He had a great inclination to have told Mr. de Soulanges what is very well known, that Captain Jervais took the Pegase after an action of little

more than half an hour, without any help whatfoever, but his commands to a gallant crew---and that the other fail of the line under Soulange's command ftruck to the Queen, Captain Maitland, after receiving a fingle broadfide; but he thought a repetition of naval actions, fairly stated, might be painful to many officers who were present, and who paid the tribute due to our navy, in expressing the highest esteem for it; and fo took his leave.

The Pegase in question is the very ship my brother commanded last war. I have often been told that the could not fail, by the French---but I always affured them, that she has profited so much by the trim he gave her, that she goes now perfectly have no other competts to dele

They have also talked much of the improvement made in their marine the last war; but unless it is in the cloathing their ships' company, I cannot find out in what -Old English officers have told me, they always found their hearts lay in the

fame

fame place as heretofore----and that whenever they could fail fast enough to get along
side of the enemy, the business was presently settled---I think I need no better proof
of this affertion than one, which I hope may
stand unaltered in the book of Fame for
centuries to come; it is this---our marine
is in part composed of line-of-battle ships
taken from our enemies; whereas there
exists not a power upon the face of the
globe that can boast of having in their
marine one ship of the line taken from the
British nation—

I do not doubt but that the Ministre de la marine de France, and French officers, are excellent naval officers in theory—but when that is to be put in practice, I hope events will prove, that we remember we have no other ramparts to defend our country and our liberties but the ocean, and that we ever were, are, and must be, a race of feroces, opiniatres, matelots—You say amen to this wish, I am sure—fo remain yours most affectionately.

I think the drive from Marseilles to Toulon is beautiful—the rocks are as stupendous and nearly as fantastic as those about Vaucluse, and for some miles they are covered with fir trees—

from the fea, placed on the fide o

You may form some idea of the magnitude of the hills and rocks by my protesting, that the trees and a sew cottages which adorn them, look, the first like tooth-picks, and the latter like the smallest Dutch toys—the road winds round most gracefully; wherever there was a little valley, I saw large slocks of goats—As I came nearer to Toulon, I began to see many orange and pomegranate trees in the gardens; and the caper, which is a pretty but stinking creeper, grows wild, wherever it is permitted to take root—

From Toulon to Hyeres I was gradually apprifed of the charming fituation of the latter place, by the approach to it, which grew more and more lovely every step I took---The hedges on the road are composed of myrtle, pomegranate, and wild vine:

vine; I passed by several neat-looking white houses, the gardens of which are full of large orange trees.

The town of Hyeres is about a league from the sea, placed on the side of a hill. I shall wait patiently here for that letter I expected at Marseilles—This happy spot is refreshed by sea-breezes—and from the elegant cheerfulness which reigns here, it might almost tempt one to devote many months to solitude and study.

I define, if ever chance (Bould bring you

repulled a record of the short of the short

Inlancation Gran which is joined to the land only by a morrow road, forms at landfilms worthy or a recate a latter's neural species wo

to Hygres, that you will elocad this hill; and examine the flence archid, towards

Hyeres, Aug 15, 1785.

WENT up last night on horseback to a chapel situated on a hill near the sea, called notre Dame de Consolation: there is a man who calls himself a hermit, by name Laurent, and who by his medical knowledge, as he assures me, and the assistance of the Blessed Virgin, cures the King's Evil. I talked to him some time; his ignorance and simplicity amused me very much; but I pity those who trust to his physical knowledge; I gave him some very curious receipts, all impromptu, as you may guess, assuring him, among other things, that bathing people in aqua fortis was an infallible remedy for the disorder he cured—

BRTTBI

I defire, if ever chance should bring you to Hyeres, that you will ascend this hill, and examine the scenes around, towards the sea: the islands of Portecroix and Pourquerolle are beautiful objects, and a peninfula called Gien which is joined to the land only by a narrow road, forms a landscape worthy of a great master's pencil----On looking towards the land, mountains on every fide, whose tops are decorated with firs and rocks alternately, and towards the bottom, with olive, orange, and fig trees, form a beautiful circle, feemingly intended by nature to prevent the fea from extending any farther-At a little distance, inland, rifes the hill, on the fide of which is built the town of Hyeres: above the town are feen rocks and remains of the ancient town and wall. I could have fat and looked at all this beautiful scenery for ever; but the evening closing fent me home to my harp and my books.

Yours affectionately ---

conflicts i

bettere people in sour forthess

LETTER XV.

willed visitions at which is colonied.

Hyeres, Aug. 18, 1785.

HOPE the following lines will amuse you, for a moment; I only wish they may make you laugh as much as I did, when I read the French officer's melancholy flory in profe; whosoever he may be, should he take offence at my having turned his tragedy into a farce, I shall bear his anger patiently, when I think that the princes of the House of Bourbon, all the Spaniards, Lord Howe, and Sir George Elliot, each of whose valour he flights, will certainly laugh with me. - I have marked the pages where I have literally translated his own phrases, that you may not suppose I have invented the strange things he fays -- and I fend you his pamphlet that you may compare the one with the other the fells a rate, or fam'd Otherltar's frego

VERSES

VERSES

Written at Hyeres, on reading a pamphlet called l'Histoire du Siège de Gibraltar, par un officier de l'Armée Française, imprimée à Cadiz, l'an 1783.

SWEET muse, who hast with fragrant roses spread The thorny path of life, which mortals tread; Who haft, with fancy's gayest varied flowers, Bedeck'd with many a wreath my youthful hours; If e'er and oft thy fong beguil'd my care, Smiling maliciously, O Muse appear-Apollo form'd this fea-girt orange-grove, Fit haunt for playful Muse, or happy love; Here myrtle-bloffoms gracefully entwine, And mix their perfume with th'encircling vine-And this, a youthful poet might suppose, The spot where Venus from the waves arose-O Muse, approach, with all thy mirth and fire, While Momus, laughing, shall new-string my lyre, That I may briefly fing in numbers gay, What I have heard a profing Frenchman fay; His country's disappointment to assuage, He tells a tale, of fam'd Gibraltar's fiege;

A Tom-

A Tom-Thumb story of this siege relates— Of Gallic fame, heroic Gallic feats; Of Crillon's Duke, and all his conquer'd men, Who stalk'd out with him --- to stalk home again. -Mylyre bestrong, for chords perchance may break, When Frenchmen of their arms and valour speak; While wond'ring worlds of Elliot's justly ring: Thus fpoke the grieving Frenchman, thus I fing ! rabilities exclusioni rustinas.

P. 5. Seven thousand men, and eke York-town, line 1. Artillery immense our own, Lately all taken by my nation,

anoise imbreld b'sles sireff-be

- 1. 3. Has added to its reputation The conquest of St. Kit's adorn'd, Names henceforth never to be fcorn'd, The names of (as new worlds can shew)
- 1. 6. Washington, Bouillé, Rochambeau,
- p. 6. Buffy, with our friend Hyder Kan.
- Suffrein, unconquerable man, Promis'd in Asia greater feats, Than e'er were fung in Paris' streets;
- 1. 3. Promis'd us victory and teas; Our streamers glorying o'er the seas, Proudly display'd on th' eastern shore,
- 1. 6. Where English banners wav'd before.
- Minorca too we call our own, 1. 9. Which adds to Crillon's name, Mahon. Laury on the total are on a line count gar Paft

62 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

- 1. 12. Past conquests, oft bring fresh in view:
 Thus set we out in eighty-two,
- 1. 13. Like the most brilliant summer's morn,

 A Dauphin at that time was born;
- 1. 16. The people all were drunk with joy,

 To fee fo fine a royal boy.
- 1. 17. Ruffia's young heir from Northern courts,
- 1. 20. Came to admire our superb ports,
 Our industry, fertilisation—
 And Paris rais'd his admiration.
 What circumstances these, t' inslame
 Our minds with glory and with same!
- p. 28. But to these splendors, sad reverse!
 Unpleasant news our joys disperse;
 For Rodney's vict'ry reach'd our ears
 Which chang'd our vap'ring into tears,
- p. 32. Our fêtes to mourning, hopes to fears. Since the year twenty-feven had Spain Thought of Gibraltar's rock in vain; In awful filence long had star'd,
- p. 7. But to attack it never dar'd;
- 1. 18. Till * Crillon offer'd gold and pensions,

 For such unheard-of new-inventions.

Our, fixeamers glorying o'er the feas, it.

* A paper-merchant offered the Duke an immense Kite, at the Tail of which a Man in a sack was to ascend, and was to pour aquafortis over the officers and soldiers at the Parade.

—I am told that the Duke had the kite sent over the rock—luckily for the inventor, who had put himself into the sack, the string broke, just as he was listed off the ground.

As

As might this sturdy rock invade,
For this full many a scheme was laid:

- p. 6. The House of Bourbon squadrons mann'd
- l. 33. Collected armies, batt'ries plann'd;
 These preparations, vast and great,
 All Europe knew, were to defeat
- p. 7. Brave Elliot in his fnug retreat
- 1. 2. * D'Arçon of floating batt'ries spoke; Great Crillon hasten'd to St. Roque, To take upon him the command Of th' army, both by sea and land.
- p. 11. Four hundred workmen, under d'Arçon,
- 1.-9. (Whose batteries were made a farce on)
 Incessant work'd by day and night,
 To finish them, which gave delight
 To Monseigneur d'Artois, who came

Our hones uplifted to the fk

1. 16. With laurels to bedeck his name.

* Le Chevalier d'Arçon, whose floating batteries deferved a different sate from what they experienced; they were
neither executed nor seconded according to his plan. I have
examined the invention, with persons whose judgment I can
trust to, and am convinced that it is a very good one—and if
justice had been done in the execution of them, the batteries,
I do believe, were incombustible and insubmersible, as he afserted they were; but as to their affisting towards taking of
Gibraltar—from the prudence of the general who defended it,
I rather think we have to regret, and the combined armies to
rejoice, that they succeeded no better.

64 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

Now martial feats his fenses warming, And warlike stores around him swarming; Vessels of ev'ry name and size,

1.19-23. In numbers dance before his eyes:

Now to the lines the French troops march,
Their queues fo tied, their curls fo starch,

p. 13. Heavens, how the Spaniards stood aghast!

1. 16. (Of Soldiers they the least, and last)

1.17, 18. In flocks they came our men to fee,

1.19,20. And, by their curiofity, " and all

1.21,22. Prov'd how imperfect was their notion

1. 23. Of music sweet, and rapid motion-

1. 24. Our troops the Spaniards wonder rais'd--So on Columbus Indians gaz'd!
An English brig of sixteen guns
Was taken by these stupid dons,

p. 14. And this unufual thing, a prize!

1. 28. Our hopes uplifted to the skies-

1. 29. The little fleet that watch'd the bay, Came in to keep St. James's day;

p. 15. For on a holiday 'tis right.

1. 10. That Catholics should pray, not fight---

1. 11. But whilft our ships delay'd their cruifing,

1. 12. The English brought the ugly news in Of Rodney's triumph; from the Rock Of guns our ears receiv'd the shock; For Elliot thought, a gallant action

1. 30. Deserv'd a mark of fatisfaction -

Soon after this, four English knaves

l. 31. Deserted, and inform'd us, slaves

1. 32. Of hope and fear---that Elliot's troops

p. 16. Of provender had loft all hopes.-

l. 1, 2, 3. Which rais'd our spirits, made us gay,
---- And think all fighting only play.
Then d'Arçon made us move so swift,

p. 21. His barrels * and his bags to lift,

1. 5, 6. That in one night, his epaulement

1. 7. Was form'd fo thick, fo long, fo ftrong,

p. 21. That fure, if Elliot and his men

To the fea for water went our men :

1. 8, 9. Could ever be alarm'd, 'twas then---The Duc de Bourbon came to pore

l. 16. O'er d'Arçon's work, on sea and shore;
His floating batteries complete;
His forty cannon-boats so neat;

Heav'n

^{*} The same Chevalier d'Arçon, who invented the floating batteries, executed an epaulement (which he planned) within the space of sour hours, in the dark part of the night, between the 15th and 16th of August, 1782. It was called by him the Parallel Battery, but more properly by Sir George Elliot, the Sappe Volante, from the rapidity of the execution: It was 1010 toises in length, and ten feet in heighth and breadth, formed of sacks and barrels, brought to the spot and filled with the sand found there: I have seen his own account of the distribution of employment among so great a number of men (viz. 17,000) and which proves, that he had a clear head to calculate the work, so as to prevent confusion.

66 LADY CRAYEN'S JOURNEY

His twenty bomb boats add to these,
Will take the place whene'er we please.
The royal princes, twain of Bourbon,
Of caution scorn'd to clap the curb on;
But yielding to their valour hot,

p. 26. Advanc'd almost within gun-shot----

These awful things together bind Triumph and vict'ry in our mind.

p. 35. Our foldiers play, and fing and dance:

I. 3,27. Oh! happy nation! happy France!

Whose people, light at head and heel,

No pangs for others ever feel.

----All the work's so quickly done,

Hope on ev'ry visage shone:

But all's not gold, alas, that shines;

For Elliot set in slames our lines;

To the sea for water went our men;
The English sir'd on these again;
Ah, barb'rous nation! cruel foes!

p. 36. Who merciless could fire on those,

l.13,15. Whom ye confus'd by many a shot,

By Elliot's order made red hot--
We burn'd our fingers, then we rested.

In sleep our sad affronts digested.

Our balls now sly round Elliot's head;

p. 40. But he lay filent, as if dead;

Sing against the rock---no answer.---

Heav'n

- p. 4. Heav'n seem'd to favour our intent;
- 1. 26. The wind to westward firmly bent;
- 1. 29. Ships of the line, full forty-eight
 Of ours, bespoke poor Elliot's fate---At anchor sirm before his face,
 Resolv'd no English ship should place
 Or bees, or mutton, in his dish,
 (He, food for us) or feed on sish)
 Gibraltar mute, by us struck dumb,
 Our triumph now was soon to come:---
- p. 49. Alas! (the wheel is ever turning)
- 1.5, 6. Our triumph foon was chang'd to mourning:

The floating batt'ries our reliance
To fet the general at defiance,
From them by fea to end the matter,
With showers of balls, his rock we spatter;
He, feeing now what most we want is
To eternise our new flottantes,
Red bullets sends us by the score,
That caus'd such mischief heretosore,

1. 18. And men of all degrees and nations,

That gaze upon our diff'rent stations,

With monstrous grief, excessive wonder,

See turn'd to smoke our stoating thunder.

Some in the camp were free from care,

Nor dream'd they of the dire despair,

ods before a battle's fought

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

p. 54. The rage, calamity, and crime,

68

1. 14. That struck us jointly at that time:

I. 20. For thirteen English gun-boats came,
To add fresh fuel to the slame.
Amidst this burning, what could save
Hundreds from th' untimely grave?
For through the slames no Frenchman chose,

In faving friends, to scorch his nose;
His brethren broiling calmly views,
Rather than singe his beard or shoes.
But Elliot and his men of steel,
That act so stout, can pity feel,

p. 55. And Curtis led the gen'rous crew,

1. 16. To fave the foe, with death in view:

Three hundred French and Spaniards took,

And nurs'd and fed them at the rock, With anxious care, a care divine;

I. 30. Such deeds, brave Elliot, such were thine!

More to thy glory far, 'tis said,

p. 60. Than with hot balls to strike us dead----

1. 22. Our batt'ries burnt---our spirits fail,
And gloomy thoughts our minds assail.

p. 65. Historians say that we inherit

1. 3, 5. From Gauls a most impetuous spirit;

But that it lasts not, as it ought,

And ends before a battle's fought----

Our

Our princes, fick of war's alarm, Whom Crillon's camp no longer charm, With Cordova were going away; But fresh bad news made them delay----A Spanish brig announc'd that night Howe and the English fleet in fight----Now hopes alone our bosom warm, For bursting clouds bespeak a storm, Sad councils and reflexions came About our ships, our hopes, our fame----The storm came on; it quickly bore The English off the Spanish shore, And ours from all their anchors tore: Some were driven near Elliot's guns. Who fing'd the whifkers of the dons; Too fure there's fire in that head;

p. 78. He fent us scores of bullets red;

I. 22. In him, 'twas horrid, I declare,

To take la Fortune de la Guerre,

When beat by rain and storms we were.

In the midst of all this sad confusion,

The English squadron made intrusion;

Cordova, spight of wind and weather,

p. 79. Call'd all his officers together:

buA

1. 30. They held a council, talk'd of fight---A frigate at th' approach of night,
An English frigate, skimm'd away,

1. 34. Like lightning into Rosiere's bay----

70 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

Oh heaven and earth! to France and

What indignation, wonder, pain, it was to fee two more advance, And English transports to enhance! The horror of our fouls aggriev'd, For thus Gibraltar was reliev'd; It was reliev'd, dear France; but know, Not to brave Elliot, or to Howe, Is due the glory of this deed, Which makes our forrowing hearts oft bleed,

p. 91. By copper, and by coals alone

And if an Elliot's facred nameWith that of honour be the fameTo wond'ring ages yet to come,
And we were fent like children homeThe coals that made his bullets red
Deferve the wreaths that crown his headAnd copper-bottom'd fhips I ween,
That feud along fo neat, fo cleanSecure the active British foe,
And not the valour of their HoweDear friends, like me, treat with diffain
Their glory, and forget your pain;
Hate honour from your haughty fouls
That's gain'd by copper, and by coals---

And now, ye playful dolphins, quickly bear,
Across the seas, this dismal tale with care;
At Calpe's * foot, I charge ye, rest a while,
Divert the warrior from his hourly toil—
A British hero scarcely can resuse
This trisling tribute from an English Muse.
Then to the western ocean speed your way,
Nor loiter thoughtless on the Biscayn-bay—
In Britain's channel once arriv'd, remain;
And let my countrymen from you obtain
Your sacred charge—Beneath the oak's deep
shade,

My honour'd friends, retir'd from toil, are

While they on French description smiles be-

France fows fresh laurels for each English brow. Mean time with care a myrtle-wreath I weave To grace but one +, the bravest of the brave.

and the red livilles are object and the live five.

entiasian capalyas here a

^{*} Sir George Elliot was then at Gibraltar.

⁺ Sir George Elliot.

72 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

You see, dear Sir, I meant to have sent it to Sir George Elliot; I know he has the French pamphlet—but as he may not be so partial to the productions of my muse as you are, I am rather content that you should see it.

Believe me your's most affectionately.

My honourld triends, retir'd from toil, are

While they on Wench delongton failes be-

France lowerited tearch for their haggiffs brow. It can three with once a security accept a weare. To grace but once, the bravelt of the brove.

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Sir George White were income Gibbshept.

Non-bien thought be on the Biles; what I

LETTER

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

Plants, and the Borads, of inhistoribele there is plant in the sear indicates for the fed Mallet by confinantly

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FP there are hodica enough to todge 15-

Hyeres, August 24, 1785.

DE A R Sir! I am extremely furprifed that invalids, who fly to the fouth in winter, do not choose Hyeres in preference to Montpellier or Nice; it is true that it is more folitary than either of these places; but I am fure, by the accounts I have had of the last, its lying. goffiping, mischievous stile of the society must be a most horrid thing for nerves shaken by illness. There is an uncommon clearness in the air here; the islands appear to the eye to be not above three miles distant, and I am affured they are seven leagues-Provisions are excellent here, particularly fish; among these, the John-dory and the red Mullet are of an amazing fize, and excellent; I thought the Dory was called the Dorade, but it is called the Poisson de St.

Pierre;

14 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

Pierre; and the Dorade, of which there is plenty, is a very indifferent fish——
They spoil the red Mullet by constantly pulling out the livers. The land is too precious here to be spared for building, yet there are houses enough to lodge several families——

There is very feldom any rain at Hyeres, and the rides of the environs are the most beautiful that your imagination can form eparticularly one towards the refidence of a Mr. Glapiere de St. Tropés-who has near his house a beautiful large valley between the mountains, which he might with little expence turn into a charming park with a river running through it-You must not suppose from the want of rain here, that there is no verdure, or that the orange-gardens look burnt by the fun; the natives of this happy spot are extremely ingenious in turning every little fpring that comes from the mountains (and these springs are numerous) over their fields and gardens, fo that the conftant want of rain here is sits Dorade but it is called the Position de St.

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the very reason why every vegetation never fails of being refreshed perpetually.—

Put all these circumstances together, with another, which I think must weigh with every reasonable person, out of their own country, which is, that provisions are very cheap, and you will agree with me, that Hyeres is a very good place for an invalid to pass a winter in.—

I am fetting out for Antibes, having re-

or traveller del fession transporter beautico

page of the contract of the co

derived from their fine clore talents ve-

I temain your's most truly,

B. C.

the very reafon who every vegetation ne-

LETTER XVII.

enotion, which I think muit weigh with

ANT IBES, Aug. 28, 1785.

MOST part of the road from Hyeres to this place is very mountainous and narrow, fo I rode along the greatest part of it—

I find here an ancient work of the Romans; it is an aqueduct which a Colonel d'Aquillon imagined might be restored to its sormer use of bringing water to the town, at a small expence; he met with much opposition and ingratitude from the very people to whom it could be of use; but I am told he has obtained a pension, and a monument is intended to be erected to his honour—I believe there is no nation but ours that waits for a person's death, to shew some sign of satisfaction—for the benefit derived from their superior talents

Bernstein William

If Vauban's plan had been followed for this port, it would have been one of the finest in the Mediterranean—As it is at present, none but vessels of the lightest burthen can enter—

Italian failors will prevent them from going I have hired a felucca, a long narrow boat with three shoulder-of-mutton-sails, and ten oars, in which I mean to go from hence to Leghorn--- I have talked fo much lately to you about orange-gardens, that you may fairly suppose, I passed much of my time in them; but indeed I have not, for they are far from being comfortable things to be in, though magnificent to look at, from a little distance; there is one, and not a very large garden, at Hyeres, that brings the proprietor in fifteen hundred pounds sterling a year; I was taken to see it upon my arrival---but the ground is fo precious in these gardens, that none is to be spared for walks--- so that I was forced to creep among the orange-trees as I could, like any other earthly reptile-

The Spaniards and Algerines having lately made a peace, I am informed I run fome fome risk of being taken by a Barbary corfair, as the Algerines turn their spirit of piracy on all other vessels but Spanish at present—however I cannot say I am the least asraid, since the very sears of my Italian sailors will prevent them from going farther from the shore than what is absolutely necessary for sailing—

hence to Lephorn - have talked to much

you cary lately by the I possed to voice of

thems to be up, though magnation to bolk of thems of the pade of thems of thems of the color, and the color, but the color, at t

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bungs the property or in which anded particle figures to form it is possible as to form it is possible and a form in the property in the figures is to be specified for malks—for that here is to be comed for malks—for that I was forced to creap smong the orange-times as I could like any other carriers as I could.

A The Spaniards and Alectines having later

Historia as association now sid reliable to vestino aiduno crainos done me il constitio Monte Wonderd was the second Williams

LETTER XVIII.

hospinen rendered to celed take congress by to

GRN94, Sept. 1, 1785.

Got no farther than Monaco last night, where I looked over the old castle which stands perpendicularly upon a rock from the fea. The prince was absent: he is adding a Salle de Compagnie to his chateau, which it wants very much. The building being ancient and irregular; he has taken most of the fine pictures to Paris, as his people told me, and I was shewn a modern cornish in stucco, one of Adam's designs, executing as a great curiofity, though it was none to me, as we have fuch in most of our parlours in England There are the remains of some fine painting eu fresque in the court The room the poor Duke of York died in is one of the most melancholy I ever faw; the very bed had a gloomy look; but indeed all the apartments are dark and dismal-The prince has three dertailles,

houses for his own residence, at a small distance from each other, on this coast-Monaco, Moncobron, and Menton-His possessions do not seem very fertile, from whence probably arises an Italian distich my boatmen repeated fo often in going up to Monaco, that I could not avoid retaining it; in English it is-Monaco upon a rock, neither fows nor reaps, but lives on others property-They added, that part of his revenue confifted in a tribute which all fmall vessels pay in going from France to Italy, that is, all but the French, who are exempt from this tax, which, by the bye, I faw no other method of exacting but a miferable little veffel of his I faw in the port, which they told me went after the others. who might refule to pay it a es guitusexe was none to me, as we have fuch in moff

There were arms and ammunition for forty thousand men sent in there, by small quantities at a time, for fifteen months past after the from France.

Monaco's Prince, from his connection with French families, and his frequenting Verfailles,

ly I ever law; the very bed had a gloomy

Versailles, is become, I suppose (though a fovereign prince) only a tool of that court These private military preparations are conveniently placed for Italy, Monaco being within four-and-twenty hours fail of any Italian port north of Leghorn. Here I found the great use of my new travelling bed-the feet, which are of iron, are placed in tin cups full of water, and a zinzalière, or gauze curtain with no opening to it, that lets down over me, prevented my being devoured by gnats and every other fort of biting, flinging vermin-

I can conceive nothing pleasanter than having a clean comfortable English yatcht, with four or five fensible people to go with into Italy, coasting as I do--The scenery is beautiful---Nice, which I passed by, is a fine object; the fky too is so clear, every thing feems to conspire in making this voyage delightful-but, alas! in a felucca, it is too true, what the late Lord D- faid, that you never come out of one, without feeling all alive. As foon as the heat of the fun goes off, with the approach of the even-LETTER

ine,

ing, these stalian sailors make a horrid noise too; they sing, it is true, not unharmoniously; but for two hours, may more, the same hymn to the Virgin---now and then interspersed with a lively ballad---so that the still part of the evening, which at sea particularly invites to contemplation or conversation, is russed by the gaiety of these poor sellows.——I am at present in a very good inn, the Golden Stag---and every thing I see here is so unlike any thing I ever saw before, that I am at the window gaping like a country-miss, that is in London for the sirst time in her life—

When I have gaped to some purpose, you shall profit by it

al can conceive nothing pleafanter than

I now wish you and a good night---

feems to confpire in making this yoyage de-

true, what the late Lord Decre, it is too true, what the late Lord Decrept faid, that you never come out of one, without feeling all alive. As foon as the heat of the

fine goes off, with the approach of the even-

fog's while to come here who loves fine pict tures —— in mode of the palaces there, are tose---a few of the palaces have large collections; and is thefe briefel catalogues of

ni. oqui L E T T E R XIX.

in one of the Diagonic palaces of hat I think

GENOA, Sept. 16, 1785.

a whole length--th I HIS town is oddly situated---it is so much confined between the fea and high mountains; the churches, convents, and their gardens, take up so much room, that mercantile people can scarcely find habitations; the palaces are extremely fine, but fo lofty, and the fireets fo narrow, that to fee the outfide of the houses. I think one should lie down in the middle of a street-I never faw any thing more truly magnificent than fome of the palaces, the pillars and staircases of which are all marble-You may judge of the folidity of these buildings: some of them are seven and eight hundred years old--- I faw one staircase, the altering of which cost twenty thousand pounds. It is well worth any perfon's

fon's while to come here who loves fine pictures—in most of the palaces there are some—a sew of the palaces have large collections; and in these printed catalogues of them—I have had the greatest pleasure in looking at some—there are two Vandykes in one of the Brignoli palaces, that I think invaluable. The man is on a grey horse, the lady his wife, is a whole length—there is as much grace and beauty in her sace and sigure, as his pencil could express—

All the magnificence of the Genoese is confined to their palaces; by their laws, they cannot have gold either on their clothes, carriages, or liveries. The chief amusement of ladies here is walking the streets in the evening, with their sedanchair and several servants behind them, accompanied by one or more gentlemen--it is very much the fashion likewise, for every person who can afford it, to have one or several country-houses—as they call them; but the situations of them, perched about the steep rocks, gives me but little idea of the country. The people in general do not look

look healthy All the women wear what is called a mezzaro, viz. about two yards or more of black filk or chintz, wrapped about their heads and shoulders, instead of a cloak; it is extremely graceful, if well put on. Every woman has an opportunity of hiding a defect, or shewing a beauty, as they may conceal one eye, the throat, the forehead, the chin, or in short suffer those they meet to fee only what they choose to display. The mezzaro too has a great convenience, which is, that a woman can fo hide herself in it, that she may walk all over the town unknown; this mezzaro is particularly advantageous to a person with fine shoulders and eyes. There are but two streets in the town where carriages can go; fo that fedan chairs or walking are the principal methods of going from one place to another.

The females among the lower class difgusted me much by their head-dress—their hair is strained up to a point on the top of their head, and fastened to a pin—judge what a figure an old greyheaded or bald woman must make.—

aved I

I cannot help thinking this once flourishing republic, notwithstanding the opulence of some of its noble families, is becoming very fast a dependent on, or a creature of the court of France. Some of their nobles marry into French families—and soon lose their fortune and their patriotic ideas in the extravagance and servicity of that court—Corfica is a melancholy proof of this opinion—

difplay. The mezzaro too has a great

Of the two noble Genoese, to whom I had letters, the lady is dead, and the gentleman is not here; so that I have announced myself no where, as I would not be detained here longer than just to see the churches and pictures, and though I should have been pleased to have seen the manner of living of the Genoese nobles, I would not upon any account get into a train of ministers dinners and visits—

I have been much furprised to see a black Virgin and child in one of the churches here; unless it be to tempt Negroes to turn Christians, I cannot conceive why they suffer it to remain—

The females among

I have been on board the Galéres—and if the variety of very fine pictures have delighted me, the fight of heavy chains, and so many human beings enduring slavery for years, has shocked me beyond description; yet they do not look unhappy; and I think servitude a more rational punishment for some crimes than death; but slavery to an English mind, I suppose, must be very horrible by what I feel—

Yesterday two Algerine slaves came to my apartment to sell slippers; the oldest of the two was one of the handsomest brown men, with the best countenance I ever saw; he has been a slave sive-and-twenty years, and is suffered to go about without the usual attendant, which is a man with a stout slick in his hand, who follows the slaves who walk about the town chained together, always in pairs.

When I thought upon the fate of this old man liquilty of no crime; a prisoner of war, his looks so noble and so honest; I wept, and wished I might have had interest enough

enough with the Doge and Senate of Genoa to have fent him home to Algiers——

These fort of pictures in real life, are of a dark hue: I must therefore again turn to those I have feen in the palaces; I confess I should not dislike to pass three winter months here to examine them at leifure, and copy There is a buft of Vitellius in one of the palaces, for which I am affured the Duke of Marlborough offered to give its weight in gold. The fum must necessarily have been very large, for the buft is fo maffy that it probably weighs above half any other marble statue: But it does much honour to the duke's tafte, as the work is perfect; and much likewife to the poffeffor, to prize fo highly what deferves fo well to be esteemed. I have been offered any price I choose to ask for a chestnut Suffolkhorse here; the stable it is in is crowded every day, and it grieves some of the Genoese very much that I will not part with him; but I think a good woman's oved togint I hadliv bus Johorfe

horse is so difficult to be had, that I never can understand how any person can part with one—

LETTER XX.

Adieu, my dear Sir-Believe me-

had paled through an demonit take

grade Charles and Control Price Date Has Sope 17, 1285.

in Set out again in a feloceal intending to land at Lettern, but contrary winds on calos became lo tirelome to me, that I handed at an trainar port called Via regin, and my 'coach taken out, and let out by land for this piece. I have plant through a forch of balls, belonging, to the Grand Dake.

I could not help reflecting in one of the finest palaces at Genea on the want of unayacraft A.A. the two principles on which

horse is so difficult to be had, that I nover can understand how any person can person with one—

LETTER XX.

Adieu, my dear Sir-Believe me-

PISA-BATHS, Sept. 17, 1785.

Set out again in a felucca, intending to land at Leghorn, but contrary winds or calms became so tiresome to me, that I landed at an Italian port called Via regia, had my coach taken out, and set out by land for this place. I have passed through a forest of oaks, belonging to the Grand Duke.

Some of these oaks are the largest and finest looking timber-trees I ever saw; I am affured here the wood is not hard and good, like our English oak; if so, I suppose it is affected by the climate—

I could not help reflecting in one of the finest palaces at Genoa on the want of unity and order, the two principles on which

torvants in costly liveries drawn by a pair

of rooms, each more magnificent than the other; when coming into the bed-chamber of the mistress of the house, her dress which she had pulled off the night before, even her bracelets and rings lay upon a table, and I can with truth affert, no village girl could have adorned herself with more mean, ordinary, paltry finery than was exhibited. The heir to this noble house, a child of about two years old, that had taken a fancy to my looks, and accompanied me through the apartments, was dressed like-wise in a coarse coloured linen.

These circumstances were such contrasts to the house, that it brought to my mind a hundred examples of the like in France, where often, to get at the most elegant Salle de Compagnie, you are obliged to pass through a dirty antichamber, where you are forced to hold up your petticoats,

enchants foreigners of fende and parts fo

that you may not sweep in to the inner rooms a load of filth. In the streets you meet a magnificent carriage, attended by servants in costly liveries, drawn by a pair of dog-horses, the harness of which a hackney-coachman would not use with us; and frequently at Paris the finest hotels have their architecture disgraced by the black funnel of a temporary chimney, running out at a window or through a cornice—

These incongruities cannot be imagined, nor believed, but by those that have seen them. With us cleanliness constitutes our first elegance; and sitness of things is next considered; and I believe it is the combination of these two circumstances which enchants foreigners of sense and parts so much in England—

have adouged herital with more

d els foreed to field up your petitebers,

indian var or alstroad or

I have hired a comfortable house here by the week; these baths, first built by the Roman Emperors, are kept in excellent repair; and well they may, for the bathing is excessively dear—

There is a public room at the palace, where the company affemble about nine in the evening; the heat in the day is excelfive; all the Italians lie down and fleep after dinner, and get up to dress about fix, walk afterwards, and meet in the great room.

I met the Grand Duchess last night, with another lady; I had not the least idea who she was, being followed by a fingle footman in grey; she looked at me with the greatest attention, and curtised very civilly; I curtised and stared at her, from her extreme likeness to my cousin of witty memory, the late lady T—

I was pestered to death with questions about my harp at night. I find a harp with pedals is a very rare thing in Italy, and an English person meets with homage little short of adoration. The very shopkeepers

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

and peafants look in my face and fay-Gara-Cara Inglese and should show add

Roman Emperors, are kept in excellent re-These baths are very good for palsies, paralytic diforders, gout, rheumatism, and fcrophulous complaints; Pifa and Lucca are near; Pifa, I find, the Grand Duke prefers to Florence. I should think an invalid might pass a comfortable winter here--

five, all the talians lie down and fleep after Hoping that you may never come here as one, d finish this letter bes shawrests

t met the Grand Duchels laft night; with another ladyers had not the leaft idea who

Yours affectionately

greated attention, and cottlied very civillys. I cutthed and flared at het from her

extremelikanels to my couling of witty inemory, the late lady T=

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certainly delude themfelves, or defire to intpose upon credulous perions — There are many proofs of the ground having fank;

one infallible, according to my undepents, and that IXX n R.A. Town of J. ars being

tower flands by itfelf--fone paces from it

above half buried in the earth---This

PISA-BATHS, Sept. 15, 1785.

I Have rode over to Pisa, where I have been much entertained; the cathedral, the baptistery, and the Campo Santo are well worthy a voyage from England——

for the modern relievo, excluded by John

The leaning tower, which you may probably have feen, or at least read and heard many accounts of, is a proof, among many others, that in all ages fancy is too often mistaken for taste——It has the appearance of patchwork, from the variety of orders of architecture displayed in the pillars, which stand in rows one above the other, from the base to the top——As to the learned in building pretending to say the tower was built leaning, only to shew the excellence of the workmanship, they

certainly delude themselves, or defire to impose upon credulous persons—There are many proofs of the ground having funk; one infallible, according to my judgment; and that is, the first row of pillars being above half buried in the earth—This tower stands by itself--- some paces from it I entered the cathedral through brass doors brought from Jerusalem, representing, in relievo, the history of Christ--but I would prefer the possession of one pannel of the folding doors on the opposite fide of the cathedral to the whole of these; for the modern relievo, executed by John of Bologna, is full of grace and nature; while the ancient feems chifeled out by an awkward carpenter There is a beautiful urn placed on a pillar on the outfide of the church, which was shewn formerly as the cup which measured the tribute paid to Cæfar---but that mistake is now rectified, and the true ancient use restored to it--it contained the ashes of some illustrious personage ____ A fine sarcophagus is likewise placed at the door of the cathedral, as a monument to the Comtesse Matilda

the could file, and ill dono act

I refer you to books for a precise and minute account of all that is to be seen in this vast and magnificent, cathedral; I have only time to give you a few observations—

The chief altar is composed mostly of lapis lazuli and all that is rare and costly—Some of the pictures are fine, but the cathedral is too dark to permit them to be seen to advantage—At the lower end is a handsome sarcophagus to the memory of the Emperor Henry VII. who was poisoned by a priest at the holy table with a consecrated waser—

I quitted the Cathedral to go into the Baptistery, a building standing like the tower at a small distance from the cathedral; it is shaped like a handsome bell---the first and H second

fedebal

fecond row of pillars on the outside of this, one above the other, are in a good stile; but the man dying without leaving a drawing, or plan of his intentions towards the finishing, the upper part is finished in the gothic stile, and ill done—

There are granite pillars at the entrance, very fine indeed——

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The front is very remarkable, it is immensely large, of white marble, beautiful Mosaic sculpture in different pannels, which surround the outside—and the design of every one differs from the others, so that there are not two alike—

The sculpture too of the pulpit is very fine; it represents a groupe of personages ——I was told they were all portraits——many of the faces are ridiculous caricaturas ——but some barbarous travellers have plucked off several of the heads; a thing easily done by a strong hand, as they are not so large as my fist, when doubled; if you

afford that the red links ma-

The Campo Santo is earth brought from Jerusalem, which had the fingular property of destroying the dead bodies put into it, four-and-twenty hours after they had lain there. It was the burying-place of the noble Pisans, when Pisa was a flourishing republic; at present no use is made of it; it is an oblong square built round with a cloiffer; the length is three hundred and fifty feet, in the center is deposed the holy earth, round which reign Gothic arches forming doors and windows, these arches are so light and simple, that they seem to hold together by magic power; and if any thing could reconcile me to the Gothic, these arches would: against the wall on the opposite side from the cloister, there are the remains of a painting en fresque upon the plaster, which is very fine. This plaster or stucco is broken off in several places, and discovers that the outlines of the painting were done upon the wall, before the stucco was laid on; this appears H 2 perfectly

perfectly incomprehensible, as the stucce is thick, and can never have been transparent --- but I am affured that the red lines underneath, which appear to me to be common chalk pencil, were done with a composition which pierced through the stucco when wet, in a faint line, the only way of accounting for this fingular circumflance --- Confess the drawing on the wall is done with fo much more freedom and boldness than the painting expresses, that I wished all the flucco fallen off, that I might fee all the spirit of the defign at once. As I walked back through the town, I was fhewn an ugly flrange shaped tower, where Ugolino and his infrocent family were flurved to deathbu As Ivlocked at vit, It thought, that if every man in thefe days, who did not exert his utmost abilities to fave his country, was flarved to death, there might be formed a large regiment of good cooks wanting employmental doidy reflect of plater or flucco is broken off in feveral

The grass grows in every street in the town; a melancholy proof of the sad reverse

perfedity

this city exhibits to that picture it once gave the admiring world-

There are many remarkable mouments placed in the cloisters of the Campo Santo. The King of Prussia has erected one in memory of Algarotti—I cannot possibly give you a list of them—I only mean to be your finger post, just to point out to you what is worth seeing, if chance or choice should lead you this way—

I was shewn several curious statues, and pillars in the streets; till night only, as usual, sent me home—

ingia to Forquetto, the kelf of which town

fuces, is extremely well facilities, crouded people in the intest, and a clock of operance among the lowers with provering your effect of their motto. The of is femalk-

est a oi cular chapel, the thape of which is

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Believe me most affectionately——

RETTER. I was they nelse Cathedrall, which has nothing very remarkable in it

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LETTER XXII.

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PISA-BATHS, Sept. 20, 1785.

eave the admirace worlder

SINCE I wrote last, I have been to see Lucca—a virgin republic, for it has never lost its liberty. The motto over the gates, or wherever it can be placed, is Libertas. The territories belonging to it are only forty-six miles long from St. Pellegrins to the Pisan mountains, and nineteen from Via regia to Porquetto, the half of which town belongs to the Tuscan dominion——

Lucca is extremely well fortified; crouds of people in the street, and a look of opulence among the bourgeoisie prove the good effect of their motto. The oil is remarkably good here. I was shewn the Cathedral, which has nothing very remarkable in it but a circular chapel, the shape of which is pleasing,

pleasing, and it has four statues of the Apostles, good. I was told this chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, was transported in one night, entire, from another church at some distance. The figure of the Virgin I could not see, it was covered up; she wears constantly golden slippers, and there is a skull of one of the senators of Lucca, who was hung for stealing one of them, though he declared that she flung it at him, as he was praying at her seet for more wealth—

I met in the inn ——, whom I certainly should not have recollected again, his countenance is so altered: I believe the Muses should not marry, and he certainly is one ——

There is something romantic and pitteresque in the manner of training the vines here. In the low grounds they twine round the trees which surround the little enclosures, and hang in sessions from one tree to another. The oxen too are of a particular kind, very large, and of no other colour but a light grey; in a small field I have seen these yoked to a plough, preparing one corner of it for corn, while the rest
was filled with melons, olive, and sig-trees:
I am told the sun is powerful enough to
bring the fruits of the earth to perfection
through the branches of the trees; if so,
they are extremely careless in making their
wine; there is little or none to be bought
good.——

to declared that the floor it at him last

I do not know what people mean by faying Italy is a beautiful country; a want of fine trees and turf makes it in general very ugly. If travellers would content themfelves with faying, that in Italy, a person who is passionately fond of the fine arts might find constant amusement, I believe the praise would be just; but when led by their enthusiasm for them, they say, Italy is the finest country in the world, they prepare many people, as easy in their faith as I am, to be as much disappointed as I have been—

A lady on a side-saddle is an object of great wonder here; the peasants who pass

me on the right hand, when I am on horse-back, the women, particularly, say, Pove-rina---Jesu Maria---Povera---una gambia---

They actually fancy I have one leg only; their stare of concern always makes me laugh; and then they add cara to their lamentations. In a day or two I shall set out for Florence, from whence I shall write to you. I confess I long to see the Venus de Medicis, and the Niobe family. I do not envy the Grand Duke his sovereignty; but his collection of persections, I confess, I should like to share with him—

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Adieu—your's affectionately—

LETTER XXIII. their flare of course divers makes no

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FLORENCE, Sept. 28, 1785.

Hope you do not expect a very rational letter from me, as I have been three days fuccessively to see the statues and pictures, and am fo much delighted with them, that I am at a loss how to give you an account of my feelings, otherwise than by telling you, that while I am in the Tribune, the vulgar idle tale of real life never once comes into my mind, and I feel quite happy; and if till now I have been forry often, when I have felt conscious of having nice feelings, or what is commonly called tafte, at this moment I am extremely glad of it; I think and dream of nothing but the statues, from the time I leave them till I fee them again; fo till a few days repetition of the same fights has familiarized my head to them, I **shall**

shall content myself with telling you two little adventures I have had; which may prove to you I have neither lost my eye-sight nor my pleasantry upon occasions which fret and anger others—

I fet out from the Pisa baths on the 23d in the afternoon; I fent on my coach and fome of my fervants two posts, and went on horseback myself: when I got about half way, I passed by a gentleman in an English phaeton, whose curiofity I suppose was awakened by an English horse and fide-faddle. From an uncommon flow trot he flew after me full gallop; I was warned of this frightful operation by my fervant, and had just time to turn my horse into a gateway; he could not ftop his horses immediately, but being determined to see me, as foon as he could, he pulled up, and went as flow as it was possible: I thought this fo impertinent, that I determined on my part, that he should not see me; so I defired the person who accompanied me to follow me; and I paffed by the left fide of the phaeton as fast as my horse could go. with

with my hat and head so low, that the soolish man could not see me. My horse is a most excellent and sleet one, and I kept him on till my pursuer gave up the chase; and I then, when out of his sight, turned into a farm-yard, and hid myself, till I saw the phaeton pass again; so I positively got to my carriage without being seen by this curious gentleman—

The man at the post-house, upon my asking for something to drink, brought me a bottle of white wine, which he told me he had made himself, and which he would have given to no one but me; it was the very best white I ever tasted since I drank vin d'Arbois, with which Henry quatre used to drink to his fair Gabrielle; but I mixed it with water, parcequ'il faut que les Dames mettent un peu d'eau dans leur vin—

The man was quite offended at my of-

So I thanked him with one of my best smiles, and got into my coach, where I had not

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not been above two hours before I was fast asleep, and waked only to see the walls of Florence, which do not seem calculated to defend it from any enemies, but those which smuggling might create to the Tuscan sovereign's purse

about four o'clock in the morning. I have the same apartment my mother and Lady Louisa H—— occupied---when there.

look of the God of day.

looked at the

The next day, the first thing I did, was to go and fee the Venus de Medicis: I was shewn a youthful figure opposite as an Apollo; and after I had examined it some time, I asked why it was called an Apollo. Does not Eccelenza fee, fays the guide, his attribute the lyre? I do, returned I, but that is modern to the statue; I made my observation; the maniflaughed You are perfectly right, faid he, and I do not know any other reason for its being an Apollo, than because probably that God was thought a proper companion for the Venus. But how did you know those pieces were restored? olim

stored? said he; I told him from some obfervations I had made upon other fine works of that fort—

However this statue is very pleasing; but I do not think it has the commanding look of the God of day. I looked at the face with delight; for about the nose and upper lip it put me in mind of my dear son William, who, probably, is now nearly as tall—

It is lucky for my friends that I have that fon and some others, for in the humour I am in, I could almost be tempted to remain a prisoner for life, upon condition my cachot was the Tribune; and I would ask for no other company than the heavenly inanimate figures in it, their silence is so much more eloquent than language, their forms so harmonious. I think you begin not to understand me, and as I am not at all certain, if your ear and your eye agree together, as mine do, I will not attempt to explain what may be felt, but not described; so I beg you would recollect I did not promise.

mise this letter should be persectly rational; and I believe I am in my sober senses, when I have courage to end my rhap-sody—

I remain your's affectionately - -

P. S. Apropos, on looking over my letter, I find that I have forgot to tell you, the only object I took notice of, from my coach going to Florence, was the moon; it put me in mind of what Mr. de Caraccioli fays; que la lune de Naples valait bien le soleil d'Angleterre; however our English sun has but one fault notwithstanding the Marquis's witty remark; and that is the same that an English mind has—peeping through a cloud too often. The Venus suited the ideas I had formed of her; but the Niobe samily surpassed them; there is a horse belonging to that, which is not placed in the

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room

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room with them, and which certainly was held by the bridle by one of the fons.

Every thing else feems to be in perfect order—

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12. S. Apropos, on looking over my letyer, I find that I have forgot to tell you,
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LETTER

LETTER XXIV.

FLORENCE, October 12, 1785,

HIS city is very clean and chearful; the streets are paved with large flat pieces of rock, unlike any other pavement I have feen, and much smoother; fine statues and relievos in marble stand in the squares and angles of streets, without having any thing to protect them but the respect the very lowest people have for them---Sir Horace Mann, Lord Cowper, the Prince Corfini, the Lucca minister Comte Santini, and the Comte d'Albany, give great dinners here to all foreigners of distinction; but the Florentine noblesse never invite any one to dine or fup at their houses---When they give an entertainment, it is an affembly, where every creature that can call itself a gentleman or gentlewoman, can eafily go--- I was at one the other night given on account of a wedding, and though it was but a few

paces from our English minister's house, all his carriages, horses, and servants, paraded with flambeaux to the house--- I went in one of his coaches with him--- The miftress of the house, and bride, stood at the door to receive every body, and curtley to them as they peffed .- The number of rooms opened and illuminated upon fuch an occasion is incredible --- I was told in this house there were eleven rooms which were not feen, because they were not finished --- I could not help observing that all the handfome Florentines are very like the English, an effect perhaps of the great partiality the Italian ladies have for my country people. What I mean is, that as they have constantly so many English people here, their looking at them conflantly may very naturally occasion the likeness-

The Italian ladies are very good-humored, which is more than I can fay for their neighbours the French; and they have likewise more natural civility to strangers; for they do not stare at them, and whisper to one another, so as to leave no doubt to the Anglaise

Anglaise that her dress is criticised; but they speak to her, and if they remark any thing new to them, they do not tell her, ce n'est pas a-la-mode—but they suppose it is the fashion of the country she is come from—

The fovereign might make Florence a paradife; but he keeps no court-There is nothing about his manner of living that betrays either the gaiety or magnificence that naturally belong to royalty---Any person whose rank suits presentation might be presented to the Grand Duke or Duchess, but I shall certainly not be so; for sovereigns, like the fun, should chear with their rays the people who look up to them; and when they choose to hide those rays in a corner, strangers must be very foolish to go and feek them out, disturb their privacy, and gain neither pleasure nor amusement Florence swarms with English .--The operas here are very indifferent—

In the palaces here, there are generally feveral indifferent pictures mixed with a few good ones—There are two Apostles out of four, painted by Carlo Dolci, in the

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Palazzo Riccardi, which I think invaluable; there is a Muse by the same in the Palazzo Corsini—

The Grand Duke has just purchased from the Dini samily a picture done by Guercino da Cento, and placed it in the Tribune; it is an Endymion sleeping—the sweetness and beauty of the countenance are enchanting; but Guercino was so taken up with the mortal, that he has represented the Goddess in one corner of the sky, like the paring of of a nail, however this new purchase is well worthy a place in the Tribune; It cost the Grand Duke not quite an hundred guineas—

I have been obliged again to affure the French, at the French minister's table the other day, that Sir George Elliot was not born of French parents—

and, when they choose to live

Sterne's adventure about Yorick, I have now good reason to believe was a fact; for I was asked too by a Frenchman if Sir Joshua Reynolds did not build St. Paul's. I think

I think Frenchmen should never quit Paris; for they do not choose to be acquainted with the chronology or genealogies of any other nation but their own. The only thing which feems to delight the French minister here is, that the bridge over the Arno, which is just before his windows, puts him in mind of the Pont-neuf at Paris; the only observation I have ever heard him make upon the beauties of this town -

Judge of my furprise the other morning. Meggit came running in hafte to my apartments, to affure me, that Lord Bwould be here in two or three days, he was at Venice he said, and produced a letter to prove his affertion; but as I thought I was more likely to have intelligence than he was, and as the name was not fpelt right, I contented myself with telling him to referve, as long as he could, an apartment adjoining to mine, then empty, and promised him I should endeavour to make him lodge there; though my brother wrote me

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word, he should have une maison montee if he should pass the winter in Italy; but I think it will be less trouble for him and me to be here, if Florence is the place he fixes in—

There is a charming ride here about a mile from the town, in a wood of the Grand Duke's, called the Cashins, (where the ladies walk or go in phaetons, called here Biroches)—but its chief beauty, the most enormous firs I ever beheld, are now felling;

There is also a dairy, where cream, milk, and butter are sold, at a royal price indeed. There is an excellent invention in it to keep the milk sweet in this hot climate, the pans are placed in a trough or frame, sull constantly of fresh water, which runs in at one end and out at the other.—Talking of inventions too; I wonder why in all great cities they do not copy one from the clock in the Piazza di gran Duca here, the figures shewing the hour are transparencies, with a light behind them; so that in the darkest night, the sober citizen can see what hour of the night it is—

Lucca

Lucca Giordano's painting en fresque here I admire; though he was called fa presto because he ended in three weeks what most painters would have been two years about; but the genius that could produce such effect by drawing, in so short a time, has that freedom and grace, which the precision attendant on study seldom can give—

Miss Davies is here, and I am very forry she does not sing at the opera; for her voice and manner please me more than any thing I have heard here—

Your's affectionately—

mow wat feril object bus silveo

P. S. The Titian Venus, and the child by Titian in the Strozzi palace, are both much impaired by time; very foon the copies will be invaluable, because necessarily all the beauties of the originals must vanish—

Ropped in south to the set the flesse

Libera Groragio's painting of feeling bere I selence, through he was called fa farlls.

because he ended in three weeks what should painters would have been two years about;

but the ganins that could produce fuch LETTER XXV.

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BOLOGNA, Nov. 15, 1785.

Received about a week fince a letter from Lord B-, informing me that he could not pass this winter in Italy: so I immediately determined my courfe; and it is North. Now I am on the wing, I will fee courts and people that few women have feen, as I may never have an opportunity of travelling again; and I will make the best use of my time; few as the months are I can allow myself to run about in, I will employ them, I hope, to my fatisfaction and your amusement-

I stopped my coach to look at the flame which iffues conftantly from the ground about

about four miles from Fillegara: Mr. Dutens mentions it in his Itinerary. From Florence to Fillegara the road winds round one brown mountain to another; but to-day the landscape improved much on my approaching Loiano. Some spots were not unworthy the pencil of Salvator Rofa .-There is a beautiful descent of a mile and a half to Pianoro; I there got upon my horse and rode to this place; and I can never believe it is ten miles from Pianoro here. which I am affured it is. I lodge at the Locando Reale, a large inn, the mistress of which affured me the Princel's Czartorilka was in Bologna; but it proves to be the Princess Lubomirska, her sister-in-law, whom I do not know: I have only time to tell you, if you should ever pass through this city, that you must ask to see the Palazzo Zampieri, the church of St. Giovanni in monte, and a few others. This is a clean looking town, but I do not comprehend the dialect; I had accustomed myself to the Tuscan manner of substituting the H for the C; but here, I do not conceive what letters they put in the

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the place of those which they ought to pro-

I can tell you no more at present. I mean to get to Venice as foon as possible; from thence to Vienna, and I afterwards intend to proceed to Warfaw and Petersburgh. I take the advantage of the winter, in hopes I may go on a fledge the greatest part of my road, for I hate the jumbling of a coach, though mine is as easy as possible. Pray do not make yourself unhappy concerning the delicacy of my constitution, and the dread of pulmonary affections, for I affure you I have neither had a pain in my breaft, nor fpit blood, fince I quitted the environs of Paris, which makes me suppose the air of that part of France did not agree with me; and I hope the frequent change of air I am taking will strengthen my constitution, so that I shall never have any returns of those ugly complaints; it is

now

now four months fince I was last troubled with them. Adieu, dear Sir; believe that the greater the distance is between me and the objects of my affection, the more I am anxious to hear from them, so write often to your affectionate sister—

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LETTER

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LETTER XXVI.

VENICE, Nov. 18, 1785.

Stopped for a moment at Cento, to fee the picture which is called Guercino's chef d'œuvre; he was born there, and is buried in the Cathedral. From thence I proceeded to Ferrara, my road to which I advise none to go by night; the country all about is fo low and flat, that the road, to be passable, is raifed upon a caufeway, with nothing to prevent your horses from rolling down on one fide or the other; it is extremely narrow likewise. Ariosto, who was born and died at Ferrara, did not gallop his Pegafus, or invoke his Muse in the clay, and among the difmal poplars to be feen in the small fields thereabouts; I went about three miles an hour, I flept at Ferrara, and among twenty things ferved up to my table at fupper, I could eat nothing but celery. In

Italy cinnamon is an ingredient they put into every dish, which I have a mortal averfion to, woodcocks stewed in sugar, and chickens roasted till they are as hard and as dry as wood—voila la cuisine—

I embarked with my coach in a very good boat at a place called Francolino, and was rowed down the Po; I had a fine clear sky, and did not feel that I was in the month of November: From the Po I came into a canal, and from thence into the Brenta, a pretty but narrow river; except the Sorgue, it was the only clear stream I had looked into fince I had left my native Thames; I heard much of the beautiful villas on the borders of the Brenta; but I saw none that gave me the idea of elegance or beauty on the outside—

A mile before I arrived at Fusino, a village, where I was obliged to leave my coach and saddle-horses, I passed a lock which separates the salt water from the fresh, and there quitted the land, going five miles across the sea, intermixed with flat sands, to get into the great canal at Venice. I had just read the Abbé Coyer, who says, Rome est batie par les bommes; mais Venise par les Dieux, and I had formed some idea of it from the pictures I had seen, and expected to see a gay clean looking town, with quays on each side of the canals; but was extremely disappointed; the houses are in the water, and look dirty and uncomfortable on the outside; the sine palaces have most of them above half their windows shut up by dirty shutters not painted.

The innumerable quantity of gondolas too, that look like swimming coffins, added to the dismal scene; and, I confess, Venice on my arrival struck me rather with horror than with pleasure; but now that I am accustomed to a gondola, have scen the inside of the Casini, and have trusted to my own eyes about several things, I cannot say I dislike Venice in the least. The whole scene is unlike any thing I could have imagined: I walk all the morning, and that is the best way of seeing the town and people. There are narrow passages that you arrive

arrive at from one to another by bridges which crofs the fmall canals; the famed Rialto is built across the large canal, the arch of which is very noble and light; but there are three distinct passages over it. formed by rows of shops, the tops of which are so heavy that they disfigure this fine bridge very much; you may walk quite from one end of Venice to the other. extraordinary figures I faw in the Piazza San Marco would tempt one to believe, it is a bal masqué en plein air. We are not now in the time of the Carnaval; but I meet as many men in black dominos and masks as without them; these are the noble Venetians, who, constantly watched by the state-spies, dare not go about unmasked; for if an ambassador's servant, or a minister, or consul of any other nation, was feen speaking to a noble Venetian, he might be imprisoned: The laws are so exceffively strict upon this subject, that the Corps diplomatique are confined extremely in their fociety, and I am amazed any gentleman can accept of an embaffy to a place where the natives must avoid them, as if they

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Strangers pass their time well here; for nothing can be more sociable, civil, and magnificent, than the ministers are to one another, and strangers presented to them—

The Casini are very small houses hired by one person, or a set of people, to meet in of an evening, where cards, conversation, tea, coffee, lemonade, &c. and a well felected fociety conspire to give pleasure: These Casini are fitted up with an elegance of which you can form no idea; I have dined in one, which has fo fine a view from it, that from the neatness and tafte of the infide, and of the magnificence of the objects on the without, I could almost have fancied a little fairy's palace. Venice feems to me to be a new world, retired and different from any other I have seen; the Venetian ladies are fome of them very handsome, and a few of them are most remarkably determined in their resolutions. It is not an uncommon thing here for a lady, married in the morning, to declare to her parents before night that she has taken

an aversion to her husband, who, upon such as occasion, is forced with the parents to apply to the great matter of the church (the Pope) who is always good enough to admit of the realist given him, as sufficient to grant a divorce; the lady, once out of her convent, bears the name of her own family in the world, and the gentleman looks out for another wife.

Nothing is more frequent here than to fee a Venetian lady quit her palace, for months together, to live in a casino; of which the husband perhaps does not even know the situation; I could divert you extremely with fome Venetian anecdotes, but I have no leifure to make this letter much longer; for between my Venetian acquaintance and the ambaffadors I have fcarcely time to breathe. The Comte Justiniani was delighted to see me again; he has promifed to accompany me to the Arfenal, which is extremely large, and where the man, who shewed it to me, was pleafed to fay, the State was building frigates of a hundred guns each, and twenty fuch

130 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

fuch lies. The ancient families of Venice are the most pure noblesse in Italy, and that idea, together with their natural spirit and extraordinary situation, will produce many brave and gallant soldiers among them, whenever a good cause calls them into the field—

Adieu, dear Sir, I have three gondolas waiting at my door for me, fo I quit my

See Venetian lady quit her palace, for mouths together, to live in a caline, of which the harbard periaps dues not even know the fituation, i could divert you extra maly with force Venetian andedetes, but I have no letture to make this letter and longer, for herween my Venetian acquelationers, for herween my Venetian acquelationers of metal the content forcety time to breather who content in have her has promice to breather to be me again; include which which is extremely large, and where the men, who there was boilding where the men, who there was boilding and treates of a hundred guns each, and twenty

1000

two thursds which he had thick applight, and moved way quickly thom and near his bread, averaged way quickly thom and mean his bread, averaged ways a noticulous see

tion that IVXX as A B T T B A did I conserve how any perfensy multiplied at the indeed,

VENICE, Nov. 24. 1785.

could keep their countenances.

Have been to fee the Doge's palace, and the church in the Piazza San Marco, both Gothic, and what is very shocking to the eye, the fine bronze horses brought from Constantinople are perched over the door of the church. Books will inform you more minutely than I can of the pictures to be feen in Venice. The council chamber is a very fine room; but all the paintings in it are dirty; I went likewise into the court of justice, because every body was running to hear l'Avocato Stephano; and I thought from the grimaces and gesticulations Italians make use of in common conversation, some entertainment might be expected from one, upon an occasion, where art would naturally produce action. Nor was I deceived; nothing can be more comic than what I faw---his pleading was scolding--and his Maritim Maritim of 17

two thumbs which he had stuck upright, and moved very quickly from and near his breast, was perhaps the most ridiculous action that ever was imagined, nor can I conceive how any persons, much less the judges, could keep their countenances.

It is impossible for you to imagine any thing more entertaining than the Piazza San Marco: people of every nation, and in dresses I never saw, and indeed never can see but at Venice, are lounging in the shops and coffee-houses; and it is a great amusement to me as I walk there every morning. But I never stay long, for they read English in my looks; and their love for any thing of that nation is so great, that they will come from the other end of the Piazza to look at an English woman—

There are two fine lions at the door of the Arsenal, in marble, brought from the entrance of the Piræan port: it is a pity I cannot make them speak, they might tell me many things I want to know about Athens

The

The house I lodge in is miserably cold, it is upon the grand canal—and as the glaziers here seldom put putty to the panes of glass, the winds come in. This damp sea-air agrees perfectly well with me

as say acceipt to make a good by

Provisions are very good here; every lady feems determined to be amused and chearful, and I think I could pass a very merry winter here; there are several theatres, and I have been to an opera-very good. The Ruffian minister's wife is Madame de nid and daughter, a very young, and very amiable modelt woman. The Windter's wife from Vienna is likewife extremely fenfible and polite, and her hufband the beft man in the world ; and I mult not forget, for the honour of our country, Madame de who from her charming disposition and talents babfolutely love for much, that it will be a grief to me to part with her. The Russian Minister's wife often talks to me of Stowe in raptures, though the was quite a child when the passed some days and forty hours before. If they har sraft

notion

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY 134

Mr. Emo's floating batteries are much fooken of here; I understand they were five hours and a half before the forts of Golleta; fo I have defired a receipt to make them, and I have it as exactly to be copied as any receipt to make a good pye; I shall give it to G. B-, who being a professor in the art of war, may present to our enemies a dish of the same fort of his making, whenever occasion requires he should treat them according to their deferts

is Madame, de

er's a wife I must tell you a most ridiculous thing that has happened to two English travellers that are here now, and advise every gentleman who cannot speak German, not to travel in Germany without a companion, or fervant that knows the language. These gentlemen not having either, were in great hafte to arrive at Venice from Vienna; they left a large town they had flept at over night, one morning, and, lafter travelling post for two days, found themselves drove into the very town they had quitted, eightand-forty hours before. If they hate the motion

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

motion of a carriage as I do; I can eafily guess how angry they must have been—

I am advised to take a new road to Vienna as the best. I shall write from thence, I hope soon; as I do not mean to proceed in a retrograde motion---so with all kind wishes to your fire-side—

new road; but I flould imagine from the adjointed to the world. It is true, form of them were owing to rivers.

which, two led by the late rains, are been contained whole in-

The but from Venice on the 30th of late doubt, gone, by water to Medite, where of colors and hories met me. I areant that the have dept at Mr. _____ at Colors how, but the weather ray in bott net to vis obliged to flavat a village called The via, where here is an excellent and clean that the next day, I endervound to the testiver in the bostmen would not very

motion of a carriage as I do; I can cafily guess how angry they must have been

I am advised to take a new road to Vienna as the bent. I had write from thence,

I hope foon; as I do not mean to proceed in a retrograde motion --- fo with all kind

I Came, as I told you I was advised, by a new road; but I should imagine from the difficulties I met with it was the worst. It is true, some of them were owing to rivers, which, swelled by the late rains, are become torrents which have carried whole villages and many miles of the road before them—

I fet out from Venice on the 30th of last month, going by water to Mestre, where my coach and horses met me. I meant that night to have slept at Mr. —, at Cornegliano; but the weather was so bad that I was obliged to stay at a village called Trevisa, where there is an excellent and clean inn. The next day, I endeavoured to cross the river, but the boatmen would not ven-

ture

The next day, the rain and wind being somewhat abated, i got to Cornegliano, and you may imagine the real pleasure I was received with by a countryman, who had not feen me for many years, and that in my own house in the country. I never was more delighted in my life than by the music I heard there; his eldest daughter, a child about feven years old, plays on the harpsichord with a taste and feeling at which few people,

138 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

people, more advanced in age and music, ever arrive. Her sister too, an infant of sive years of age, played and sung her part afterwards wonderfully for her years

In the evening many of the Venetian nobleffe came to partake of the concert, and fee the Donna Inglese; among Mr. ——'s country neighbours there were several who were as fat, fair, and heavy as many of our English Country 'Squires, and, like them, had never stirred from their family mansion; and I fancy the English lady and her horses, will be the subject of their fire-side conversation for some time—

The next day I passed the Taillamanta, a river which had torn and washed away the road for nine miles before I came to it; so I travelled in a bed of gravel, every now and then jumping into and out of a little ditch formed by the different torrents. The river was frightful to pass. I got to San Daniello, from which place, this new road is called the San Daniello road; from thence

pedale

round rocks according to the turns of a river, which was sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, in a most beautiful manner. It is so narrow, that I think it the most dangerous I ever went, nothing between the precipice and the carriage to prevent an accident. It would be well worth any person's while, who is as fond of the beauties of nature as I am, to ride along this road. The views are romantic and majestic beyond description—

Trevifa, which is the place I next flept at, I arrived at with much difficulty; my coach drawn with ten horses and sour oxen; and you can form to yourself no idea of the obstinacy, and provoking phlegm of a German possilion or possinaster. At one place, tired of the snail-like pace I went, I hired a traineau of a peasant, and went on before my carriage. It seems there is an order at every frontier town in Germany, not to suffer strangers who travel without post-horses, to leave the town without staying in it two hours; this the German post-mas-

ter did not choose to tell me, nor did he refule me another traineau and horses, but sat with two other fat Germans playing at cards, without deigning to give me any other anfwer than -- Patienza, to any thing I could fay to him. When I recollect the scene of these three fat men playing at cards, their figures, and all I faid in Italian to persuade the man and his patienza I could die with laughing; however, in about an hour, an officer came in who looking at me some time, faid, Parles vous Français? --- Mon Dieu, oui Monsieur, says I; and I found, the post-master's deafness proceeded from his not being able to talk Italian very well, French not at all, so he took me for an impatient boy, and fent me to Coventry. When the gentleman called me Miladi, these three fat Germans deigned to look at me; for I must tell you that in this country, the respect paid to our sex is such, that it is enough for a woman to speak, the is obeyed immediately; and I had a traineau, and fix horses for my coach ready in an instant. One night I Sept at Klagenfurt, a large town, where one of the Emperor's unmarried

unmarried fifters lives. To am arrived here at last, through a very beautiful country; but must observe, that whoever wrote L. M____'s Letters (for the never wrote a line of them) mifrepresents things most terribly. I do really believe, in most things they wished to impose upon the credulity of their readers, and laugh at them. The floves of this country, which the praifes to much, are the most horrid invention you can conceive. The country people in Germany feem to fear the cold very much : the casements of their windows are double : and there being no chimney in the rooms, there is no vent for fumes of any fort, fo that the breath of the inhabitants of them rests in drops of steam on all the tables. &c. and the stink and suffocating hear that affails the traveller's fenfes when he enters any room, particularly where people are. cannot be conceived. I do not believe the German women, of the lower order, are very gentle tempers; for feveral of them flew into the most violent passions, when I opened a door or window, and thut them again immediately. My only refource upon thefe

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

these occasions was to go out into the yard to the late of year & degrant like to

STOTE TO SOLD THE STORE FROM NE

As to the stoves being ornamental; I think they are frightful from the composition of them, the ground work of which must be iron to refift the fire within; the glazing, painting, and varnish soon moulder off; and I leave you to judge, from this inevitable circumstance, together with another, which is the fize of them, how it is possible they can represent either China jars or any other thing that may be elegant or pretty, as a flove fills up one corner of the room-

In this town, several of the first houses have fine comfortable chimnies, and stoves are, where they should be-in the antichamber. The difference of the chearfulness which a good fire gives to a room, to that which reigns in one where there is only a stove, is very visible. I think things must be very much altered fince that lady or gentleman wrote about Vienna. The German ladies are handsome, accomplished, and

Maris

that the thorach of the inhabitants of their

and civil to a degree you have no idea of; feveral of them, besides possessing many other languages, read, write, and speak English well; and I was surprised to find my connections, and other circumstances slattering to my pride, better known here than they are by half my acquaintances in London—

time to fay more at present, than that I Most of the Germans are naturally musicians, and I am fure a young Englishman, with good manners, may every evening here pass his hours in a circle of handsome and accomplished women of the first rank. I have feen no place yet I should so much wish my son to come to as Vienna. Robert Keith affures me he has presented above four hundred noblemen and gentlemen, young countrymen of mine, and has never had reason to complain of them. while we hear and fee constantly the follies of the Anglais at Paris, where they go to ruin themselves, equally with the Duchesse or the fille d'opera, and only to be laughed teaveller, whereboing affect his manner at

trang--contout and out out beister

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The ladies are tall and fair—more handfome than pretty. There is a great supper
at Prince Galitzin's every Sunday night;
and at Prince Par's every Monday; the first
is the Russian minister, who does great honour to his court, by his sense and politeness here. The presentation at court is
very different from our's; but I have not
time to say more at present, than that I
remain

cians, and I am fure a years Buglifthman; with good manners, may every evening here pats his lacuratin a direle of bandome

Robert Keith afforce meche nas prefented

and accomplished women of the first and

doon of bloom Your's affectionately and I

P. S. I cannot help adding, that the questions asked travellers by the guards at the frontier towns are most ridiculous—are you married or not? Do you travel for your pleasure or upon business? Your name and quality? It put me in mind of a flory told me by the Russian Minister at Venice, of a traveller, who being asked his name, and swered Boo hoo hoo hoo hoo---pray, Sir, says

fays the guard, how do you write that?

That, Sir, replied the traveller, is your bufiness, I have told you my name; it is impossible, I think, to answer gravely to questions so perfectly absurd.

other reafort chooses to too it, be very city 1385.

I Went with Madame Granieri, the Sardinian Minister's wifer to court. Nothing strong s

The Emperor gives a private audicuce for ladies that are prefented to
him. There was only myleif and the lady
who accompanied me that went into his
room together; we met a Princels EfferRad Tolling Lit. The Imperor was close

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fags, the guard, how do you write that?
That, Sir, replied the traveller is your butfinefs, I have fold you my name, it is impoffible, I think, to; an iver gravely to quef.

note to his course by his formand police

VIENNA, Dec. 15, 1785.

I Went with Madame Granieri, the Sardinian Minister's wife, to court. Nothing is more striking, I think, than the variety of the officers dresses in the Emperor's antichamber. The Hungarian and Polish I think beautiful, and I now am strengthened in the opinion I always had, though probably I have never told it, even to you, that every nation ought to preserve the sashion of their country, and that there is no necessity for mankind to ape one another in dress—

The Emperor gives a private audience for ladies that are presented to him. There was only myself and the lady who accompanied me that went into his room together; we met a Princess Esterhazi coming out. The Emperor was close

to the door; and after bowing very civilly, he made us fit upon a fofa, and flood the whole time himfelf; I staid three quarters of an hour; there is no occasion to fear staying too long; for when he cannot spare any more time for the audience, or for any other reason chooses to end it, he very civilly favs, he will detain you no longer; you then get up, and go to the door, which he opens himfelf, and thus ends the prefentation, I think much more agreeably than to answer any questions a Sovereign chooses to make before a hundred people that are within hearing in the circle of a drawingroom, who generally repeat what they hear, according to the folly or malice they poffefs; and I should think it totally impossible for a monarch to converse with any satisfaction furrounded by fo many ears, which have often no brains belonging to them. The Emperor is like the Queen of France, and the only thing that gened me at was his not being feated. He converses politely and agreeably won ban your soull and the fulfied of provinces of mont fay, that

ban agains to nothing an find well of the

Short

.viTho first minister here Prince Kaunitz-ot is abwelly bextraordinary perfonage be he is reckoned eanliable minister and argood platriot of feel inchim rall; that ifingerity and franknefs which are the constant attendants on ramind truly great +- and I believe the welfarevofthetpeople at large is his delights for heafked me what I thought of Vienday I told him that I had not time to make many observations, but that there was lan air of plenty and comfort among the lower fort of people very firiting formeme les mendeufes de pommes out l'air aife, mon Prince; on my faving this, there was a finile upon his countenance, which Is am fure came from his heart; and he condefeed dingly told imedeveral coanticulars relative to the imablests, and provisions a some of which the cannot help thinking very necessary in fall clarge, cities which is, that there is an infpector for the garden-fluffs-sanother shit simestanddiff on, for all provisions exposed to fale; and if they are noty found perfectly good they And now we are upon are flung away. the subject of provisions, I must fay, that I never faw fuch a profusion of things, and those those so excellent in their kind, as are served up late the tables here. Green peas, artichokes, and asparagus, I eat every day. The crawfish are as large as the Chichester dobsters; and the pheasants from Bohemia have a flavour you can form no idea of. Yet I do not think the people are gourmands; but they pique themselves on having the greatest abundance and the best fort of eatables of every kind. The forests and rivers of this country do not in a small degree contribute to the possibility of these things, for with us, our cooks cannot produce wild boar and venison, gelinottes, and coqs de bruyeres; or crawfish as big as lobsters—

There is one thing here that shocks me and that is, that every lower class of women paint white; and even girls of ten years old going of errands in the street are painted. What their reason for so doing is I cannot guess; for the Germans are generally fair. I dine very often with Prince Kaunitz; and as I am naturally as sincere as the is, our conversations do not grow languid. There is nothing that ever did really

women, nor the impertinent Merit for me.

really flatter me so much, as when people of his age and experience forget for half an hour, the distance which time and knowledge must naturally put between us; and as I have often been rallied by—, upon my taste for old beaus, I think I am justified in his eyes, when I place him at the head of them, and say I am proud they should lose their time with me; while, I confess, I hate the conversation of boys.

There are great affemblies here as in London; and I repeat it, there are women here with whom I could pass my life. They have not the cold silent reserve of English women, nor the impertinent interêt for me, of the French ladies—

The public works (such as sweeping the streets, &c. &c.) are done by malesactors, who, chained two and two, perform their task attended by a guard—

The Emperor has given up a park called the Prater, to the public, where the bourgeoise and noblesse ride, drive, and walk;

and have little cottages, where refreshments are fold. It has many fine trees in it, and the Danube is one of its fences; it is very like an English park - e-unddried rieds to

I have been to fee the pictures in the house that was formerly Prince Eugene's, now the Emperor's, and many things of which I have neither time nor inclination to give you a description

and there are so many Englishmen here, that, when I am at Sir Robert Keith's, I am half tempted to fancy myself in England there had white become one wanted with

title of gentle steems, and thall wooder the Adieu for the present

with it, as it is cuited variety of landings and gates, equally taxocrable to take

Your's affectionately—

P S. You cannot buy a drug at the apothecaries here, without an order from a phyfician. LETTER.

the binds to my left of other year, that certify

fician. A very prudent caution against the madness of those who choose to finish their existence with a dose of laudanum, or their neighbours with one of arse-nic—

I have been to fee the pictures in the house that was formerly Prince Bugene's, now the Emperor's, and many things of which I have neither time not inclustion to give you a description

and there are to many Englishmen here must, when I am at Sir Robert Keith's, I am half tempted to fancy myfelf in English and

smown, nor the imperlineations of the me.

- The public works (fuch as imceping the

Adien for the prefeat ----- adding

Yan and the same one by malescent

talk at the last a rearch

P. S. You cannot buy a dieg at the apothecaries here without an order from a phy-

LETTER

The herdfinal with his come, and the frepherd with his freep, gave living beauties 48 440 free features of nature, whole reces they of oded with much fittels then

to myfelf XXX n Red ToT applied of the Was Brown, who certainly never learnt

----81033

their, value, in the gardens of inv. and

WARSAW, January 7, 1786.

Got away as fast as I possibly could from Vienna; for if I had staid a week longer, I am convinced I should have staid the whole winter. The country between Vienna and Cracow is very fine; chiefly open, here and there the plain beautifully varied with hills of gentle ascent, and small woods; the sportsman and the painter would be pleased with it, as it affords a variety of landfoapes and game, equally favourable to both. The firs and deciduous trees do not feem to flourish in the same spot; I frequently faw a wood of the one to my right, and of the other to my left; I observed, that cattle of all forts are fuffered to eat the green corn during the hard weather

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The herdsman with his cows, and the shepherd with his sheep, gave living beauties to the fine features of nature, whose graces I have studied with much satisfaction to myself, when very young, pointed out by Mr. Brown, who certainly never learnt their value in the gardens of my ancestors—

Alier or wreather on agent W

917

I slept the first night at Nicolsbourg, a small town, six posts, or sixty miles from the capital; the next at Brun, a neat fortified town, commanded by a fort, and steep hill west of the city, that is watered by a branch of the river Thaja, which stream, a few miles lower, mixes with the river Mash, at a short distance west of Presburgh, and by uniting afterwards with the Danube, adds considerably to the rapidity of that river.

Most of the villages are situated under the shelter of hills; the houses are chiefly built of logs of the fir-trees, laid horizontally upon one another, the interstices filled

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Brun to Olmutz is bordered with large old cherry-trees. After quitting Olmutz, I passed a large convent on the plain to the left; this and the Chartreuse reformée to the right, make two fine objects for travellers.

Section of the sectio

will Bruntanece into the rawn of Cencow

every ender a sent in the following govern- a mean in the total and a sent and contact to a sent and contact of end and and and and a sent and the total and and a familiar, the other of reducts the contact and and a familiar, the other of reducts there be reserved.

e abilitation talls story weather boats fire

nght (growdity, and the ord idally are such independent and the control of the co

San Tarada privilege; have invited former splitted against from Gurmany in

combined of the road being too sarrow for

WARSAW, January, 1786.

THE entrance into the town of Cracow exhibits a melancholy proof that confusion ever ends in ruin. The fystem of government in Poland is of all others the furest source of confusion that ever yet was imagined by mankind; an elected King from the noble families, most of which think they have a right to royalty, and several really are entitled to it————

I think, Sir, had I been born a Polish nobleman, rather than have seen my extensive country divided between ambitious neighbours, I would have called my countrymen together, proposed to have relinquished (for us and for our heirs for ever) that unfortunate privilege; have invited some spirited prince from Germany, in

whom hereditary courage and all the virtues, belonging to a good foldier were blended, and made him and his descendants the law-

countries are liable to inconveniencies and

Dirty suburbs filled with Jews; and the Emperor's eagle, are the only objects that precede the gates of Gracow; thefe gates are ipiereed by many a ball, and probably if each bore the name of his fender, the gateway might he divided into as many, pieces for those who have claims to it; as Poland herself is divided into parties; I had letters for feveral Polith ladies at Cracow, but I flaid only to rest myself, and get a traineau amade for Livas told I might go thus, but a couple of miles from the town was obliged to take my coach off the fledge and here I must observe, Sir, that the Prince Galitzin at Vienna, was very much mentaken when he told me, he hould adviso me to have just such a coach as ming madenif I were not already multress Militer C de S enousidada me. The King received us in his fludy; santationed this saw under the sammanuchiles the track of the road being too narrow for

I flaid two hours one night, so fastened with the hind-wheel upon a fir-tree, that fix men could not stir it, and peasants were called to cut down the tree, before I could proceed and the land of th

I shall refer you to Mr. Coxe's book for the accommodations I met with on the road, and confine my descriptions to agreeable circumstances as a large of the same of the coxe of the coxe

wife, who is one of the King's nieces - You, Sir, do not speak better French and English than that amiable Sovereign; he told me he had been in England thirty years paft, and afked me if Mr. Wassewas ftill living? not only living I replied, Sir; but in good fpirits; for I have a charming letter in my pocket from him-He faid, if there was nothing imprudent in his request, he would ask to see it. He imagined Mr. W's flile must be uncommon; I gave him the letter, he put it into his pocket after reading it, and told me, as his fifter, the Princess of Cracovial did not understand English, he should translate it into French for here and if I would dine with him two days after, he would read me his translation, which indeed furprized men he must be a very elegant writer in every language he chooses to profess; I wish I had dared to have asked him for a copy. Well, Sir, he is the fecond person I have seen, whom I wished were not sovereigns, for it is imposfible that the many disagreeable persons and circumstances, that furround them, should not deprive them of the fociety of people who, facrificing only to the Muses, are better company than those who only facrifice to ambition, when they give their time to fovereigns. We were only fourteen people at the King's dinner, and we conversed as chearfully and as rationally as if we had not been at court

there was nothing imprudent in his request,

The King, im his face, is very like the Duke of Marlborough, and there is an elegance in his danguage, with a fofmels in the tone of his voice, that pleases the ear to the highest degree My cold acquaintance, the princes Catalagawill be the occasion of my thorroning important here for druit many years fince Infaw cher, dand has the ales not come here anulaccounti-doidw-no and anady young that we the every language meeting in the country, and afterwards fet but for Petersburgh stotold the King I hould fee her, as the spoke to me of her; I hate party affairs and to saw bodim fible that the many differrecable perfonsand circomflances, that furround than fland

I have feen feveral dwarfs here, who with equerries stand in drawing-rooms of the great houses, and hear all the conversation that passes, an uncomfortable custom I think; and which in any other country would be dangerous; but here servants and dependants are the absolute property of the master—and their sidelity in general is equal to their subjection; to the credit of the Polish nobles, I believe there are sew fervants that, having proved for eight or ten

countries, the climate, the foil medually,

years their attachment, are not dismissed with a pension for life. I found the French maid, the Princess C- had from me, in this fituation; nine years fervice had obtained a hundred pounds a year, and a farm of fixty acres of land for the rest of her life; she seems the happiest creature in the world. The King has a manner of faying things obliging or flattering, peculiar to himself; he tells me he thinks men, animals, trees, every thing in short, that takes its birth or is produced by England, is more perfect than the produce of other countries; the climate, the foil probably, he fays, may occasion this; his partiality to the English, together with your's, Sir, would make me prejudiced in favour of my own country, if I could love it better than I do: but the word comfort which is underflood there only, has long stamped the value of it in my minddependants are the all

I am going to see the Princes to-morrow, and am forry to quit this place so soon; not that there is any thing in this flat country

mafor and their fidelity in general is equal

country that would tempt me to see the beauties of it in the spring, but the King's acquaintance, with that of some of the ladies, and monssieur de Stackelberg's conversation, I am forry to quit ———

Adieu, Sir.

LIE road actween Washing and the r see is one intiple that, except inth, in and about the town of Nerva, where I took a fledge and flev bither. When I wrote laft. dont Sir, Libink I was upon the point of grang to fee the Princels Contract Lpatie. two days with ber at, a coupery Thale of the Princels Lubomiella's, her filter-in-law: 1 was molt fincerely glad to fee her, and we parted with regrets 1 received a very civil reallage from the King, and M. de Stackelberg fent ine fix bottles of billion, which I can affare you was very for viceable to me; I did not flop at Warfaw on inv rethen from the Personand the nachenger to shit and no Mo sao LETTER Warfaws I can souceive nothing to muyant as crayelling in fuch a country as this, one deff

verfation, I am forry to quit was to be the

equitive that would tempt mo to fee usebranties of it in the spring but the Klog's

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 8, 1786.

HE road between Warfaw and this place is one infipid flat, except just in and about the town of Nerva, where I took a fledge and flew hither. When I wrote last, dear Sir, I think I was upon the point of going to fee the Princess C-, I passed two days with her at a country house of the Princefs Lubomirska's, her sister-in-law; I was most fincerely glad to fee her, and we parted with regret. I received a very civil message from the King, and M. de Stackelberg fent me fix bottles of bishop, which I can affure you was very ferviceable to me; I did not stop at Warsaw on my return from the P-, and the messenger caught me just one post on this side of Warfaw; I can conceive nothing fo enuyant as travelling in fuch a country as this, one

flat plain; the view terminated by a forest, which you drive through, only to arrive at the fame fcene you have quitted, the frost was not hard enough to make the road good. till I came to Nerva. I am something like a country Miss, gaping at the window all day here, every creature that goes about the streets, seem as if they were in a violent hurry, they drize full gallop, traincaus with one horse ply at the corners of the streets as do your hackney-coaches and chairs. Mr. S_____ informed me, it belonged to my dignity to have fix horses to my coach, in order to pay my visits; and I beg you will imagine my surprise, when I found I had a coachman on the box, with three postillions, one to each pair of horses; and these fitting on the right hand, I go thus, full gallop, running races with every other attelage that falls in my way; the freets are luckily wide, and custom makes the danger less than one should imagine

Law interrupted, and therefore with you a sound interrupted and therefore with you a good night and the conceive why this

nas added to the palace is called the fletmi-

- Shipers.

flat plain; the view terminated by a forest, which you drive through, only to arrive at the same scene you have quitted, the frost was not in xxx ough a property action till I came to be va. I are something like a country Miss, gaping at the window all day here, every creature that goes about the states a violent

Was to have been presented to the Empress next Sunday, but the graciously fent me word to come to the Hermitage on Thursday, where the keeps her court in the evening eyery week; and has alternately a French play or an Italian opera---Marchefini and Madame Todi are the first fingers. It is but justice to say, that nothing can be more magnificent than the appearance the Empress makes when she comes into the drawing-room; the has a lively and good-humoured look, and her politeness to me was very great; but I could plainly fee that fome one had told her I was not an English woman, for she asked me if I was not of a Scotch family. I cannot conceive why this building which the has added to the palace is called the Hermi-

tage;

RETTER

tage; it is a long fuite of rooms, full of fine pictures. You are not ignorant, dear Sir, of the many collections the Emprels has purchased; among the rest Lord Orford's; all these fine works want at present, a perfon to arrange them according to their shades and size, and I doubt not but the Emprels will find one

Peterfourgh is a chearful and fine looking town; the fireets are extremely wide and long, the houses stucco'd to imitate white stone; none above three stories high, which certainly adds to the lively and airy appearance of them; I think, Sir, if a young woman may permit herfelf to judge of things otherwise than en detail-that not only the town, but the manner of living is upon too large a a feale; the nobles feem to vie with one another in extravagancies of every fort, particularly in foreign luxuries and fashion. The fashion of the day is most ridiculous and improper for this climate; French gauzes and flowers were not intended for Ruffian beauties, and they are fold at a price here which must ruin the buyers.

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There are buildings erected for the reception of Arts and Sciences of every kind; for artists or amateurs, though but the surplus of Italy, France, and England, would find handsome encouragement and house-room from the Empress, whose respect for talents, and generosity to those who possess them, have induced some, and would many more, to fix in the present capital of this vast empire; but, alas! Sir, eight months of winter, and the horrid cold I feel, must congeal the warmest imagination; poets and painters require verdant lawns; and the flowers of fancy must fade and die, where spring is not to be found——, most 20 and

The Empress and the Princess d'Ashkow are the only ladies who wear the Rossian dress, it is I think a very handsome one; and I am more surprised every day, that nations do not each preserve their own fashions, and not copy one country that is at present only the ape of every other—From Cherson, the new town on the Turkish frontiers, which is one thousand six hundred miles from hence, are brought many

T'here

many provisions; from Archangel likewise this town is provided, and from Aftracan on the Caspian Sea, near two thousand miles, all the dainties, fuch as grapes, peafe, beans, artichokes, are brought, It is natural to suppose, that the necessaries of life are dear, from these circumstances; but fome of them are extremely cheap, and I believe Russia is one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in; if French wines and fashions, and English comforts can be diffenfed with To thefe last I never felt fo much attachment as at this moment-Dans le Ligne Anglais, a quarter of this town, where the English merchants live, I find English grates, English coals, and English hospitality to make me welcome, and the fire-fide chearful. I have never yet been fortunate enough to make any acquaintance in the world of commerces but if all English merchants and their families are as well informed and civil as those I find here; I should be very glad to be admitted into the city of London as a visitor, to enjoy a little rational conversation, which at the court-end is feldom to it was med abe he found. How should it be otherwise? A little Latin and Greek in the schools of Westminister and Eton, and a great deal of vulgar rioting, make our young men a strange mixture of pedantism and vice, which can only produce impudence and folly. Thus tutored, at sixteen they are turned upon the hands of some unhappy man, who is to present them at foreign courts, with no other improvement or alteration in the boys heads, than that of their hair being powdered and tied behind

The eareful citizen, conscious that fair dealing and knowledge only can promote the well-being of his family, brings up his fon to business, and that only, as you know well, makes the idle moments of life happy. Peter the Pirst thought commerce an essential pillar to his empire, and the English trader was encouraged; our little island is a proof of the consequence which trade alone can give any country; and the new acquired possessions of the largest empires may only become additional trouble to their masters, unless the advantages of trade give them new life—

I was presented to the Grand Duchess the same night that I waited upon the Emprefs; the has fince been brought to bed. There are some young Russian ladies very pretty and much accomplished; many of them figh after a different climate from their own, and - told me he had no idea of happiness in the world like that of returning to England as a private man, and purchasing a farm; he speaks very good English. Indeed, Sir the elegance which is produced by the cleanliness and order feen with us, is found no where out of: England; here the houses are decorated with immenic

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with the most sumptuous surniture from every country; but you come into a drawing toom, where the floor is of the finest inlaid woods, through a staircase made of the coarsest wood in the rudest mannet, and stinking dirt. The postillions wear sheep-skins, and at a ball, when a nobleman has proposed his hand to a fair lady, he often kisses her before the whole company—à propos to this custom—I must tell you an anecdote of

was prefented to the Grand Duchels

Thus you perceive he was nearly in the fame predicament as the Chevalier dans la Fée Urgele, and might have faid, pour un baifer faut-il perdre la vie ? our bas your un mond etermine transfer dans la mond etermine transfer dans la mond etermine.

count in my next of what I have feen at the Muleum and a gain at book you gain at book you was a gain and a gain a g

You may have heard much of Prince.

Potemkin; I fee him every where, but he is referved and convertes very little with ladies. I was invited by him to dine in an immense

The

immense palace he is building in the fuburbs; the only room finished is too particular not to be described; it is three hundred feet in length, and on the fide opposite the windows there are two rows of stone pillars, whose height and breadth are proportioned to the immense fize of the room, which is an oblong square; in the centre of which on the fide where the windows are, it is formed into a femi-circle or what we call a bow-which bow forms another large space independent of, though in the room; this space was laid out by his English gardener into a shrubbery, with borders of flowers, hyacinths, and narciffuses -- myrtles, orangetrees, &c. &c. were in plenty. We were feven or eight ladies, and as many menimmense stoves concealed by the pillars, were heated in order to make fuch a hall in fuch a climate supportable-but I came home quite ill with cold. It was there I heard that extraordinary music performed by men and boys, each blowing a straight horn adapted to their fize--- fixty-five of these musicians produce a very harmonious melody, fomething like an immense organ.

amoa

all'I

The music, the room, the cold, all was gigantic. I sat by Prince Potemkin at dinner; but except asking me to cat and drink,
I cannot say I heard the sound of his voice;
so am unable to tell you what species of esprit has raised him to the fortunes and dignities he possesses, or what occasions Mr.

S—— and others to call him a sensible
man—— obtain a description

formed into a femi-circle or what we call a

I have feen likewise the cabinet of medals and the Museum here *; the last when sinished, will be a very beautiful suite of rooms. Peter the Great likewise sitting in a chair, with a coat of his amiable Catharine's embroidery. I cannot help thinking, and often here, that notwithstanding he transferred his capital to this place, and that the Empress, Prince Potemkin, and others, may build palaces of the finest orders of architecture, to contain the produce of learning and commerce, that a time will

A complete set of harness made of white leather, stitched with coloured silks, for six dogs, with a sledge for one person, brought from Kamskatka, was the lightest, neatest, and most curious piece of workmanship I ever saw.

come when the heads of an empire, which extends from the South to the North, will prefer basking in the rays of the sun, which chear the mind and the body together---to eternal froft---and these stately buildings will be turned into florehouses

thousant de prendre des ventagnamens lies le Justice obliges me to say, the Empress does all the can to invite politeness, science, and comforts from other countries, to cheer these regions of ice-but, until she can alter the climate, I believe it is a fruitless trial. I am informed the fpring, or rather the time of the year we call spring, is more melancholy than winter here, fo I shall hasten my departure; but a conversation I had with the Swedish Minister, a few days past, will make me give up entirely the thoughts of returning into Germany through Sweden and Denmark. I shall in my next have the honour of repeating it to you; I remain with the highest respect and regard,

Your most affectionate sister.

rable during les mirroirs faither

applying indicates in Englishers & I promised

N.S

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I promised to give you an account of the conversation with the Minister, here it is

chear the mind and the body together-sto

L'on ma dit, que Miladi voulait me faire l'honneur de prendre des renseignemens sur le voyage qu'elle compte faire.

and comforts from wine Mount ries, to obece

Oui, Monsieur, on prétend qu'il y a beaucoup de risque à passer ces mers de glaces, et je voudrais sçavoir comment cela se fait, parceque, de quel coté que je tourne mes pas, je veux faire le plus grande partie de mon voyage en traineau, detestant le cabotage d'une voiture ordinaire, et aimant beaucoup le traineau--

raturning den S. M. S. S. Cont. gainzuter

Miladi, sait elle que, pour aller d'ici chez nous, on attele un troisième cheval devant les deux autres; mais à une distance très considérable dans les endroits suspects—

Your nest affect Mante fifter, a

Qu'appelléz vous endroits suspects?

l promifed

M. S-

There are ladice here whom I finall be forey to quit; when R M in are possessed

Où il serait dangereux que la glace se rompit--et c'est avec des cordes très-longues qu'on
attele ce cheval, qu'on appelle l'enfant perdu
--parce que, si la glace vient à se casser,
vite on coupe les cordes; le cheval disparait
pour jamais, et les voyageurs retournent sur
leurs pas----

different languages welmand adopt all the

Comme je n'ai jamais commencé un voyage pour retourner sur mes pas, et qu'il me semble que je cours risque d'être enfant perdu moi-même, si j'entreprens ce voyage, je remettrai ma visite à votre pays pour une autre occasion, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur; and so we talked of other things—

I shall now prepare every thing to visit the Crimea or rather the Tauride; I have been told it is a very beautiful country; and I confess I am not forry this enfant perdu gives me a good excuse for turning my steps towards Constantinople—

Mine

There are ladies here whom I shall be sorry to quit; who in youth are possessed of many talents, and with whom I could form an agreeable society; Italian music, the pedal harp, and our English poets are perfectly understood by them; I think often I can trace Grecian seatures among the semales of this country, and the subtle wit of the Greek in the men: that pliability of genius which causes them to speak so many different languages well, and adopt all the inventions and arts of other countries that are good—

I am speaking without any partiality, dear Sir; but I do not see here the prejudices of the English, the conceit of the French, nor the stiff German pride, which national foibles make often good people of each nation extremely disagreeable. I am assured the Russians are deceitful—it may be so; but as I do not desire to have intimacies. I am much better pleased to find new acquaintances pleasant and civil than morose or pert—

nach rollen vons endroit fulpress ?-

Mine at present is a geographical intercourse with the world; and I like to find the road I travel smooth. Wit and talents will always be objects of importance to me; I have found them here, and shall be forry to quit them. Prince Repnin and his nephew Prince Kourakin, whom I often saw in England, are both here, and I look upon them as old acquaintances, as it is thirteen years since that period. The latter is grown fat.

I forgot to tell you. Sir, that the Grand Duchels was brought to bed five days after my arrival; fol have only feen her the night I was presented to her, which was the same on which I was presented to the Empress. her affability is great to strangers; for Mr. S had not announced me to her; but feeing me move from one feat to another at the opera, by the Empress's desire, and probably being informed who I was, the fent for me to come to her after the spectacle-which I did. A most ridiculous thing happened to me; for though I had no less than three carriages as I thought waiting for N 2 me, me, I was above an hour getting at one, owing to the great distance of the Grand Duches's apartments from the Hermitage, where the theatre is-and Mr. S---'s telling me he waited for me at the Hermitage. I went three times through the whole palace, and while I was at one door, two of the carriages were at the other. Prince Kourakin, who had offered to conduct me back to the Hermitage from the Grand Duchefs, and who was engaged to sup with the Grand Duke, was not a little embarraffed; for the doors, opened to let in company, were shut; and I had no other resource but to fit in the guard-room of the Duchess, till Prince Kourakin's fervant should find one of the carriages belonging either to me or my party. The Prince went in to fup, but the Grand Duchess hearing this circumstance fent me a very fine pelisse, which I told the Prince I really did not want; but he informed me I must put it on, fo I did; and in a few minutes I had a carriage; but the most ridiculous circumstance was, that the Saxon Minister's wife, whom I had come to court with, thought I was gone home

in my own carriage—the company in that, thought I was gone home with her, and gave me up, after having paraded on the outfide of the palace from door to door, as I had on the infide. My fervants at home I thought I had been invited to fup at the palace—

The Grand Duchels is fair and tall; the Duchels of Wirtemberg, who is the Duchels of Brunswick's daughter, is pretty, and very like our royal family—she was very civil to me—I have not seen the Grand Duchels's children—I am told they are fine and healthy—

Adieu, Sir, for the present. I remain your's, with great respect and truth—

P. S. I am not a little furprised to hear people say: I shall inherit so many hundred peasants, or such a one lost a village—it is the number of men, and not of acres, that make a fortune great here; so that a plague or any distemper that would prove mortal to the peasants, would be death to the nobles pockets likewise—

I have taken leave of the Empress, and you may judge if I do not leave Petersburgh with a good impression of her politeness; the told me before the opera, that the knew my intention; but as we defer disagreeable things as long as possible, you shall not take leave till after the spectacle; these words fhe faid with the most gracious smile; and asked me if I was satisfied with the amusements and civilities I met with. I told her I must be both stupid and ungrateful, not to regret infinitely, that I could not flay any longer, to shew how sensible I was of the hospitality and magnificence with which I was treated. The Vicechancellor, Comte d'Osterman, is obliged to have a table for fixty foreigners every Wednesday; and a widow Princess de Galitzin, a supper once a week-at Mons. d'Osterman's too, a ball every Sunday night. The Empress is at the expence of these dinners and suppers ; and I confess, I think it an excellent and noval idea, to be certain of having houses inpeni for the entertainment of foreign miniflers and Grangers of diffinction; for you know, my dear Sir, that private houses are seldom dagockets likewife

openato frangers now in most countries, for various reasons. Here I am told there are many Princes who keep a public day, as we do in England, for the convenichee of our country neighbours, and expect people whom they leave a card with, to dine with them vipon fuch a day; but, if I was to flay here ten years, I should nevet be prevailed upon to go to those houses to dine without invitation; nor can I believe it possible the masters of them can expect a foreigner to grace their table, without being defired even by word of mouth. I am affured I shall affront - and - but as I meet them every where, I cannot think they should be to totally ignorant of the manners of other countries, to expect me to dine at their house without asking me. There is a custom here which I think very abominable; noblemen, who are engaged to marry young ladies, make no ceremony, but embrace them in the midst of a large company at a ball-

I have mentioned to a few people my intention of feeing the Crimea; and I am told that

smood the basdeQ heads univer us an

that the air is unwholesome, the waters poisonous, and that I shall certainly die if I go
there; but as in the great world a new adquired country, like a new beauty, finds
detractors, I am not in the least alarmed;
for a person, not a Russian, who has been
there on speculation, has given me so charming a description of it, that I should not be
forry to purchase a Tartarian estate.

Adieu, my much honoured and beloved brother honoured are brother

fored I shall astronteen and enable to the meet them every where, I cannot think they show them totally be countried the manners of other countries, to expect the

to dine at their shoule without afking the. There is a cultom here which I think you about to marry young ladies, make no ceremony but embrace them in the unit of a large company at a ball—

-1 bave recentioned to a few people my intention of feeing the Conacan and Lamicol

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LETTER

get quictly off those botte, fet the cerriagen

here. Their method of driving is finguers in: the VIXXX in R B. T. T. B. L. at are are

harmelled abreak- a first whithing noise; or a favage kind of the election force

100 Hot ob voit doin Moscow, Feb. 29, 1786.

Left my coach at Petersburgh, and hired for myself and my small suite, the carriages of the country, called Kibitkas; they are exactly like cradles, the head having windows to the front which let down; I can fit or lie down, and feel in one like a great child, very comfortably defended from the These carcold by pillows and blankets. riages are upon sledges, and where the road is good, this conveyance is comfortable and not fatiguing; but from the incredible quantity of fledges that go constantly upon the track of fnow, it is worn in tracks like a road; and from the shaking and violent thumps the carriage receives, I am convinced the hardest head might be broken. I was overturned twice; the postillions I fancy are used to such accidents; for they get rows

get quietly off their horse, set the carriage up again, and never ask if the traveller is hurt. Their method of driving is fingular: they fit behind three horses that are harnessed abreast-a shrill whistling noise, or a favage kind of shriek is the figual for the horses to fet off, which they do full gallop; and when their pace flackens, the driver waves his right-hand, shrieks or whistles, and the horses obey. I am told the whip is unmercifully used in the stables; I obferved a postillion never strikes a horse in driving; which caused my astonishment at their being fo tractable to the raising of a hand only. I would never advice a traveller to fet out from Petersburgh as I have, just at the end of the carnival; he might with some reason suppose it is a religious duty for the Russian peasant to be drunk; in most villages I saw a sledge loaded with young men and women in fuch a manner, that four horses would have been more proper to draw it than one, which wretched beaft was obliged to fly with this noily company up and down the village, which is generally composed of houses in straight get rows

rows on each fide of the public road. The girls are dreffed in their holiday-clothes. and fome are beautiful, and do not look less fo from various coloured handkerchiefs tied over their forehead, in a becoming and pittorefque manner. There is one particular piece of roguery practifed after this diversion upon travellers, which ought to be put an end to: the horse employed upon these festive occasions is generally upon the point of death; and the first post-horse that is wanted, that horse is harnessed to a kibitka in his place, because a traveller is obliged to pay the value of any horse that dies in his fervice. I had one that died thus, though I remonfireted upon his being put to the collar, feeing that he was dying but unless I could have armed fix fervants with good cudgels, my arguments were as fruitless as those employed at the next post, to prove how unreasonable it was, that I should pay a great deal of money for a dead horse, that was dving when he was put to the carthey are five on fix year-sgain

The houses and dresses of the peasants are

The Russian peasant is a fine, stout, ftraight, well-looking man; fome of the women, as I faid before, are uncommonly pretty; but the general whiteness of their teeth is fomething that cannot be conceived; it frequently happened that all the men of the village were in a circle round my carriages-and rows of the most beautiful oriental pearl cannot be more regular and white than their teeth. It is a matter of great aftonishment to me, how the infants outlive the treatment they receive, till they are able to crawl into the air; there is a kind of space or entresol over every stove, in which the husband, wife, and children lie the greatest part of the day, and where they! fleep at night---the heat appeared to me for great that I have no conception how they bear it; but they were as much surprised at me for feeking a door or window in every house I was obliged to go into, as I could possibly be at their living in a manner without air. The children look all pale and fickly, till they are five or fix years old. The houses and dresses of the peasants are by no means uncomfortable; the first is generally

nerally composed of wood, the latter of sheep-skins; but trees laid horizontally one upon another makes a very strong wall, and the climate requires a warm Ikin for clothing. It might appear to English minds, that a people who are in a manner the property of their lord, fuffer many of the afflictions that attend flavery; but the very circumstance of their persons being the property infures them the indulgence of their master for the preservation of their lives; and that mafter stands between them and the power of a despotic government or a brutal foldiery. Beside, my dear Sir, the invaluable advantage which these peasants have, as in paying annually a very small fum each, and cultivating as many acres of land as he thinks fit, his fortune depends entirely upon his own industry; each man only pays about the value of half-a-guinea a year. If his lord would raise this tax too high, or make their vaffals fuffer; mifery and defertion would ruin his fortune, not theirs; it is true, that a lord is obliged to give one man as a recruit yearly out of fuch a number; but it is one out of three or four

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four hundred; so that notwithstanding this great empire is said not to be populated in proportion to the extent of it; when you restect what a number of troops the Empress has, and these kept up by this method; the Russian people must be more numerous than strangers may imagine, in travelling through this country. It is very amusing to me to restect, without prejudices of any kind, upon the ridiculous ideas of liberty and property that our English common people have; for

And now, my most honoured and dear brother, that I have given you so pretty a picture of English liberty—I shall wish you a good night, and remain

outy page about the Ville of half a coures

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brufaktoidiery, ? Befide: my 'dear Sh, the

Your's affectionately (a restriction of the state of the

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LETTER

mersons and waship people, defectiones of a the Type carga, ass, their singurficus, into a Affaction rates, were robbed by the Sover

LETTER XXXV.

Soythians drawe them from the flat on any 650 of the season of the flat the season of the flat the season of the s

Moscow, March 3, 1786.

Believe I have not told you, that I am possessed of all the instructions to proceed upon this new journey in a very pleasant manner. The commanders at Krementchouck and at Cherson are informed of my intention to proceed to Perekop, where I shall enter into that peninsula called the Tauride, which, from the climate and fituation. I look upon to be a delicious country; and an acquisition to Russia which she should never relinquish. I must take off your attention, for fome time from your own people and my journey, and, in as few words as possible, shew by remote and past ages, that the Tauride must naturally become a treasure to posterity. Long before Homer, the first inhabitants of it that can be traced were the Cimmerians; a nu-

and First

merous and warlike people, descendants of the Thracians; in their incursions into Afia Minor, they were robbed by the Scythians of their possessions, but preserved the Crimea longer than the rest of them; the Scythians drove them from the flat country 656 years before Christ; but they remained concealed in the mountains, calling themfelves Taourians and from thence the peninfula took the name of Taourica--- Taourinia---or Tauris. The Greeks began to establish themselves in the fixth century before Christ. The Milesians built a town called Panticapoeum or Bosporus, now called Kierche; and Theodofia, which at present is mostly called Kaffa. The Empress has ordered this town to be restored to the original Greek name Theodofia it is at present a town of no inconsiderable commerce. Before I proceed to follow the variations which the changes, and I may fay mixtures of nations that have governed this country, and have produced the prefent annexion of it to Ruffia, I must observe that, according to my usual mode of tracing extraordinary appearances to their primitive causes--merous

causes -- I yet think I am perfectly right in perceiving a lineal descent in many Russians from the Greeks. The darkness in which we are loft, when we turn back to nations conquered by favage unlettered people, puts a stop to all certainty as to genealogy; but when the Greeks by terror and oppreffion were driven from Theodofia, and other towns on the sea-coast--is it not very natural to suppose that they wandered, or were driven farther up into the country, and that by degrees their defcendants peopled a country, which nothing but necessity forced them to inhabit? Many marks of superior genius have pierced through all the difficulties that ignorance and the climate have occasioned, and shewn themselves in the Ruffian peafant, nor should I wonder to find, if their genius was traced, it descended from a Thales or an Alcibiades. Let us return to history--- 480 years before the birth of Christ, the people from Mitylene founded a monarchy in the Crimea, which was governed forty-two years afterwards by Spartacus. This King and his fucceffors, we are told, favoured the Greeks, particularly belraut

larly the Athenians, and drove away the Scythians in a great measure; but they were entirely exterminated by the Sarmatians. At this period, the Taourians from the mountains molested the new monarchy, till Mithridrates, King of Pontus, about 112 years before the birth of Christ subdued them, and made himfelf mafter of the whole peninfula. About the birth of Christ, the Alains made the Kings, possessors of Bosphorus, his tributaries, and drove away the Taourians. These new masters held their power about a century and a half. In the fecond century the Goths fucceeded to the Alains, and it was under their dominion that Christianity was first introduced into the Crimea. During the lives of Diocletian and Constantine the Great, bishopricks were created. But the Goths were obliged to fubmit to the Huns, and like all other possessors of the Crimea, when driven from the plains, they, in their turn, took refuge in the mountains, where they had their own fovereigns, who were Christians, at that time there remained some of the Alains in the mountains likewise, and a few were difperfed

persed over the plains. About the sourth century, what was called the kingdom of Bosphorus ceased to exist as a kingdom; the Hungarians entered the Crimea in 464, they having, with the Bulgarians, all the country between the Don and the Dneister.

The Goths and Alains went to Taman, where they fettled habitations. The descendants of the Hungarians took the name of Apultziagrians, and led a wandering life in the Crimea, but were obliged to submit to the Khatyares, who made likewise the Goths in the mountains, and the Grecian towns on the coast, their tributaries. About the eighth century the Goths attempted a revolt, but were fubdued; yet were governed among themselves by their own Kings. In the year 840, the Emperor Theophilus erected a government at Cherfon, to which he subjected all the other towns of the Crimea and Kouban, for though these countries were tributary to the Khatyares, they acknowledged the fovereignty of the Byzantian court. Notwithstanding 200 W Cauca Soudale

became

withstanding this, from the time the Khatyares had first conquered the Crimea, that peninsula had taken the name of Khat, or Gatyaria, except the mountainous part, which was called Gothia, from the Goths, and Tsikia, from the remaining Alains.—— Jews were then numerous in the Crimea—

The Petchenegues or Kanglis, in 882, drove the Hungarians from the Crimea; but beyond the Isthmus of Or, remained two detached branches of Bulgarians and Hungarians, known in the annals of Russia by the name of Berendec, or Black Bulgarians; from this period the Khatyares preserved no power but in Asia, where it was likewise annihilated in 1015; yet even then the Crimea preserved the name of Khatyaria—

About the eleventh century, the Petchenegues were obliged to give up that peninfula
and most of their possessions to the Komanes, otherwise called Butyes or Polouzes,
who likewise subdued the Goths and Greeks
that were left in it. At this period of time
the town of Sougdaia, now called Soudak,
became

became so considerable from the commerce and trade carried on there, that all the land possessed by the Greeks in the Crimea was called after it Sondak

hone Wells the Lating were mafters of

Till the year 1204 they acknowledged the fovereignty of the Byzantian empire: but then they made themselves independent, or submitted to the power of different princes, fo that when the Ottomans conquered that country, there existed two principalities, one called Theodor, now Inkerman; and the other Gothia, now called Mangoute. In 1237, the Polouzes were fubdued in the Crimea by the Mongouls or Tartars, who were governed in clans by their princes, by the titles of Ouloug Beigh, in the plains, till Menguelci-Ghierai converted the Crimea into a kind of state. The Goths and Greeks paid a tribute to the Mongouls, as they had before to the Polouzes. In the first part of the Tartarian reign, a number of Tcher, Kafes or Circuffians, established themselves in the Crimea in 1333; that part called Kierche was governed by a Prince of that nation;

nation; and, as the Tartars carried on a great trade in the town of Krim, the peninfula took the name of Krim, by which only it is known to the Orientals at this hour. While the Latins were masters of Constantinople, they carried on a considerable trade at Krim, Tamane, and Tana; the most considerable traders were the Venetians. But when the Genoese, by a treaty with the Emperor Michael Paleologus, had obtained an exemption of all duties in the Grecian states, and a free navigation in the Black Sea, they began to monopolife all the trade of the Crimea; bloody wars enfued, in which they were almost constantly victorious. They rebuilt, with the confent of the Mongoul Khan, the town of Kaffa; made it the chief repository or capital of their commerce, and at last of such consequence, that Kaffa, for a time, was the name by which the peninfula was called. By degrees they conquered Soudak, and Cembals, now called Balouklava; it is true, they paid a tribute to the Mongouls, while these preserved their power; but when their own intestine divisions had weakened

dollan.

the Mongoulian or Tartarian Princes were elected or deposed as the Genoese thought sit. It was at this period that the trade from India to the Crimea was divided into two branches by the Amou, the Caspian Sea, and Astrakan--one ended at Tana; the other proceeded by Bagdad and Tauris to Trapesond and Savastopolis. Tana belonged to the Genoese and Venetians, under the supremacy of the Mongouls; the Genoese had their consuls at Trapesond and Savastopolis.

In 1575 the Genoese lost their power in the Crimea, by the Turks having conquered Kaffa, Soudak, and Balouklava, and Tana upon the Don. These new conquerors put an end to the principalities of the Goths and of Theodori, established garrisons in all the principal towns upon the coast, and by that measure checked the power of the Khans of the Crimea; these however, till the year 1584, were rather the allies than the subjects of the Porte, till it attained the power of naming them, or confirming

they at the hund time

confirming their nomination, when they ventured to be chosen without having previously obtained the sanction of the Ottoman council -

from India to the Crimes were divided into

The Turkish cabinet began by establishing at Kaffa a Sandjak, and then a Behilerbeghjilik, which governed all the domains belonging to the Porte either in the Crimea, on the borders of the Don, or upon the sea of Aloph, and left a very strong garrison in that town to intimidate the Khans. But from the wretched policy of the Turks, they at the same time shut up the entrance of the Black Sea to other European nations, fo that trade and commerce were almost ruined in the Crimea, and the exports, from that time to this, were confined to the productions of the country and

The great market for the Circassians, of which we have heard fo much and know fo little, was at Kaffa; where they came and fold their children to Greeks, Genoefe, Jews, or Armenians, who fold them in their turn general desi-

urillons in all the principal towns upon the

at Constantinople, but that was before the Turks had extended their power over the Crimea—

When the fovereignty of the peninfula passed to Mengheli-Gherai, there were but few Tartarian inhabitants; but the wars he was engaged in against them, on the borders of the Volga, gave him an opportunity to bring back into the Crimea with him many thousand Nogais, which he obliged to fix there; in this method of peopling the country, he was followed by his successors, who surnished the Kouban, and the country between the Don and the Dneister with their prisoners—

The Crimea was for a long time a formidable power to the Russians and Poles, till these nations became improved in military science. Until the peace of Karlowitz, both these nations were obliged to pay the Khan to the amount of 100,000 rixdollars, to insure their countries from the incursions of the Tartars; Russia has gained ground by degrees, and by arms and policy is be-

come master of the peninsula; the last Khan has a pension from the Empress, and is retired to live as a private gentleman; long before he refigned his fovereignty; Turkish cabinet on one side; the crafty policy of the Russians on the other, left him no peace; even some hordes of Tartars infulted his tottering power. Thus, my dear Sir, I have fummed up as well as I am able, a sketch of the past and present revolutions that happened in the country I am proceeding to, in which there are at present about thirty thousand of the Empress's troops, including five thousand Coffacks in her pay; which I am very curious to The Khan's palaces, noble Tartar fee. houses, and others are prepared for her reception, in which I am affured I shall be received and treated perfectly well. Notwithstanding all that has been said to deter me from continuing my tour, I shall certainly go on, and if I am not poisoned by the waters in Tartary, or drowned in my paffage by the Black Sea to Constantinople, I shall, I hope, afford you some amusement

emma

in the geographical descriptions I shall give you, and variety of military figures: who though not versed in tactics like your Prusfian troops, may always entertain any perfon, who, like you, are a good foldier by inheritance, example, and practice; I am going to dine at my banker's, who insists on shewing me his very fine hot-houses, and having the honour of giving me a good dinner. hollow more sent aliv a te alonger

I remain unalterably

to any charles whole civilizes weather years a left and get tonger; such as on besigio ograf a loranti esti a tie yan om sovia woo the food of the bonder and it is the loudest neigh a five a state and initialization of the Haritaniang ne spile skir of on at the plate thought be seemed and good some share place through

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Your affectionate sister,

Togget I have you have a ve. E. C.

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heritance, example, and practice; I am going to dine at my banker's, who julids

in the geographical descriptions I final give you, and variety of military figures; who though not veried in tactics like your Fruf.

Slugd tod onft view Cherson, March 12, 1986.

Was obliged to put my kibitkas on wheels at a vile little town called Soumi, before I arrived at Pultawa. Notwithstanding there might have been many things worth stopping to look at in the immense town of Moscow, I was so impatient to meet the fpring, that I would not fend my name to any person whose civilities would have obliged me to flay. I cannot fay that Moscow gives me any other idea than of a large village, or many villages joined, as the houses stand at such a distance, and it is such a terrible way to go to visit things or people, that I should have made as many long journeys in a week, as there are days in one, had I staid. What is particularly gaudy and ugly at Moscow are the steeples, square lumps of different

different coloured bricks and gilt spires or ovals; they make a very Gothic appearance, but it is thought a public beauty there; a widow lady was just dead, who having outlived all the people that she loved, she left an immense sum of money to gild with the purest gold, the top of one of the steeples.

Both Prince Kourakin and Manikuve are

At Pultawa I was shewn the ground on which the armies moved, a memorable cheek to the wild fpirit of Charles the Twelfth. A private person, one Paul Budenkof, has, at his own expence, erected a monument in remembrance of that event: it is a plate of brafs, on which is represented the battle in a good engraving, the plate is fixed into a pillar. At Soumi I converfed with a brother of Prince Kourakin's and a Mr. Lanskoy, both officers quartered there: and to whom I was indebted for a lodging: they obliged a few to give me up a new little house he was upon the point of inhabiting. The thaw had come on fo quickly each and has a very pretty well brod wife,

odu

that I was obliged to flay two days while my carriages were taken off the fledges

Mr. Lanfkoy has a little of the beauty and sweetness of countenance of his cousin who died; the favourite of the Empres; and who, if his pictures and the medal do not flatter him, was perfectly beautiful. Both Prince Kourakin and Lanskoy are very impatient to quit fuch difmal quarters, and feem to defire some event in which they may display a military ardour, very natural to foldiers, and increased in them by having no polished people to converse with; as I found, upon my asking what fociety they had, their account of the country nobles thereabout was truly laughable fixed into a oilly of At South

There is no gentleman's house at Pultawa; I slept at my banker's, and walked all about the skirts of the town—

with a brother diffince

At Chrementchouk, the general who commands has a very pretty well-bred wife,

who did the honours of her house and the place perfectly well. Prince Potemkin has a large house just out of the town, which I went to fee; at the Governor's I affifted at a dinner where there was fuch a number of people, and fo much company after dinner, that I was heartily tired; there I began to find the manner in which I was recommended by the prince; the greatest attentions and respect were paid me. An English woman, married to a Russian who was there, came to my lodging, and looking earnestly at me, said, are you an English lady? I smiled and said, quite so: she flung her arms round my neck, and almost smothered me with kiffes; forgive me, faid she, I too was born in England, and have never had the happiness of seeing a country-woman fince I left it; I am married, have children here, and probably shall never see England again. I was intreated to flay by all the ladies at least some days; but I cannot defer too long letting - know what is become of me; I concealed from and ____ my intended journey, and only wrote word from Petersburgh, that I was going going to make a little tour to a warmer part of that country; and I mean not to let either of them know where I am till I get fafe to Constantinople.

I am going to see the Dock-Yard here and the fortifications, which are to be new done by a Colonel Korsakos, a very civil spirited young man here, who seems to have the welfare of this place and the honour of his nation very much at heart. I shall give you an account of what I have seen to-morrow.

lady? I imiled and faid, quite for the flung

collaren here, and probably thall never fee England again. I was intreated to flay by all the ladies at least tome days; but I constitute too long tetting — these what

wrote word from I deriburgh, that I was

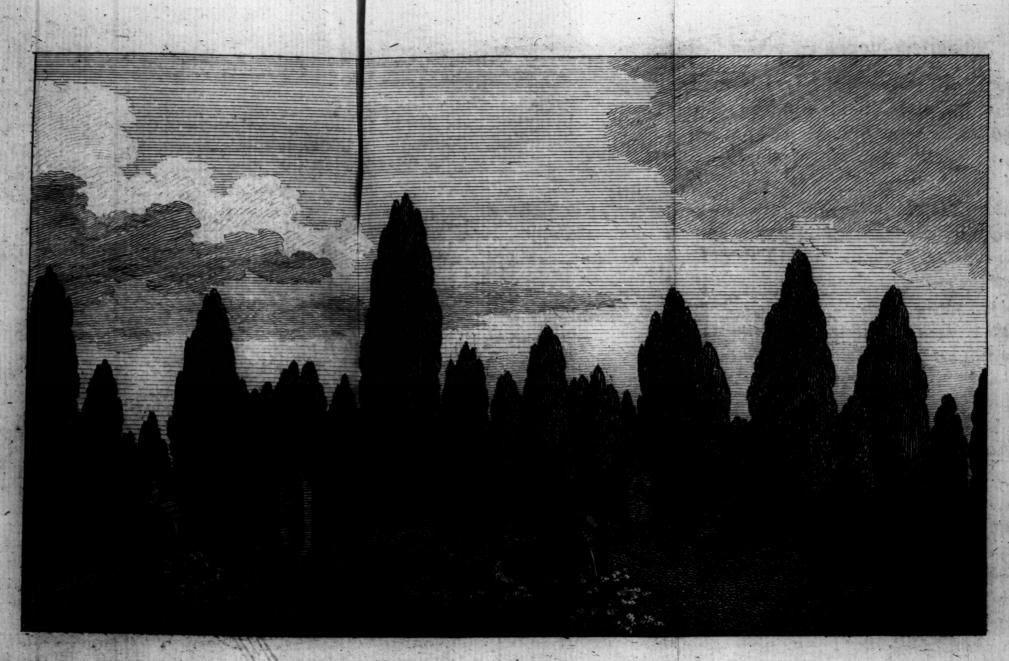
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Your affectionate fifter, " ou I

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is become of me. I concealed from A. A. A. T. T. A. I tended journey, and only



A TURKISH BURIAL GROUND.

LETTER XXXVII.

of about other had what of our arms

CHERSON, March 9, 1786.

THIS place is fituated upon the Dneiper, called by the ancients, the Borifthenes; which falls into the Black Sea; the only inconvenience of the Docks here is that the ships, when built, are obliged to be taken with camels into that part of the channel deep enough to receive them. The town is not at present very large, though there are many new houses and a church built after pretty models; good architecture of white stone. There are no trees near this place; Korsakof is trying to make large plantations; the town is intirely furnished with fuel by reeds, of which there is an inexhaustible forest in the shallows of the Boristhenes, just facing Cherson; Rails, and even temporary houses are made of them, These reeds are strong and tall, and are a harbour

harbour for birds of various kind, particularly aquatics; of which there are fuch a number, and of fuch beautiful kinds, that I can conceive nothing fo entertaining as shooting parties in boats here; Korsakof, and a Captain Mordwinof, who both have been educated in England, will, I have no doubt, make a diffinguished figure in the military annals of Ruffia; Mordwinof is a fea-officer, and fuperintends the ship-building here; there are some very pretty frigates on the stocks. Repninskai is the governor's name, and he has a young wife, who is very civil; my lodging is a large house built for a Greek Archbishop; but, being empty, was appropriated to my use: I have remonstrated here, but in vain, against having centinels, and the guard turning out as I pass through the gates. I hate all kind of ceremony and honours, particularly fuch as I am not accustomed to, but I am told here I must content myself with not refusing the orders that are given; the Emperor's Conful has a wife who wears a Greek dress here; I think it by no means becoming---Cherson may in time become a very beautiful

beautiful town, and furnish the borders of the Boristhenes with examples of commerce; that inestimable and only real source of greatness to an empire; I am not soldier enough to know what fault there was in the fortifications, so that they are intirely to be done anew——but by the active and studious spirit of Korsakos, I have no doubt that they will be executed in a masterly manner——

I can conceive nothing so pleasant to a young soldier, as to be employed in places where his talents must create the defence and stability of newly acquired possessions. I leave this place in two days, dear Sir; and will do myself the honour of writing from the first town where I can sit down again for a few days.

to convey one to Conflaginople is

I have nothing but maps and plans of various forts in my head at present, having looked over all such as my curiosity could induce me to ask for. The fortifications and plantations are executed here by malefactors, whose chains and fierce looks

certon upon earth I honour and effects the

thruck:

ftruck horror into my heart, as I walked over them, particularly when I was informed there are between three and four thoufand. Yet I must confess, I think this method of treating criminals much more rational than that of shutting them up; and rendering them useless members of the fociety by which they must be maintained---

Mordwinof informs me, the frigate which is to convey me to Constantinople is prepared, and is to wait my pleasure at one of the feaports in the Crimea, and that the Comte de Wynowitch, who commands at Sevastopole has directions to accommodate me in the best manner; Mordwinof and Korsakof both are much more like Englishmen than any foreigners I ever met with, except one, whom you are affured is the person upon earth I honour and esteem the most; and to whom I subscribe myself with various forts in ear head at professorar la

His most affectionate sister,

in luce and to alk for. The fortificat and plantations are executed here by ma

clachers, whole chains and noice looks LETTER this country, the that between Cherlon and Chrementhroh, is called Steps, i

horfes, HIVXXX R B T T E B Jhablestion is to be from But one thing which

delighted me much, for feveral miles after I had quilted Cherion, was the immente

fliguld call it defert; except where the pon-

KARASBAYER, April 3,21786.

I Went in a barge for about two hours down the Borifthenes, and landed on the shore opposite to that on which Cherson A carriage and horses belonging to a Major who commands a post about two hours drive from the place where I landed were waiting, and these conveyed me to his house, where I found a great dinner prepared, and he gave me some excellent fresh-butter made of Buffalo's milk; this poor man has just lost a wife he loved, and who was the only delight he could possess in a most disagreeable spot, marshy, low, and where he can have no other amufement but the troops. From thence I croffed the plains of Perekop, on which nothing but a large coarse grass grows, which is burnt at certain periods of the year. All ridiculons this .

Perekop is situated upon an eminence; the ditch of it seems rather calculated for the lodgment of an enemy than a defence. The governor did every thing he could to detain me a few hours; but, as there was nothing to see, I went on. Just without the fortress of Perekop I was obliged to send one of my servants to a Tartar village to get a pass; the servant whom I sent, whose ridiculous

ridiculous fears through the whole journey have not a little amused me, came back as pale as death. He told me the chiefs were fitting in a circle fmoaking, that they were very ill black-looking people; I looked at the pass, it was in Turkish or Tartarian characters. I faw there two camels drawing a cart: this village gave me no great opinion of Tartarian cleanliness, a more dirty miserable looking place I never faw. The land at Perekop is but fix miles across from the fea of Aloph, or rather an arm of it called the Suath, to the Black Sea. The Crimea might with great ease be made an island; after leaving Perekop, the country is exactly like what we call downs in England, and the turf is like the finest green velvet. The horses flew along; and though there was not a horse in the stables of the post-houses, I did not wait long to have them harnessed; the Coffacks have the furnishing of the horses, and versts or mile-stones are put up; the horses were all grafing on the plain at some distance, but the instant they see their Coffack come out with a little corn the whole herd furrounds him, and he takes those

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those he pleases. The posts were sometimes in a deferted Tartarian village, and sometimes the only habitation for the stablekeeper was a hut made under ground, a common habitation in this country, where the fun is extremely hot, and there is no shade of any fort. To the left of Perekop I saw several lakes about the third post; it was a most beautiful fight. About fun-set I arrived at a Tartarian village, of houses or rather huts straggling in a circle without fence of any kind. At different spots upon the downs, large herds of horses, cows, and sheep were approaching, with a flow pace, the village; making at once a fimple and majestic landscape, full of that peace and plenty which possessions in the primitive state of the world might have enpot a horidate the stables of the born a roq

I stopped there and made tea; that I might go on, as far as I could that night. You must not suppose, my dear Sir, though I have left my coach and harp at Petersburgh, that I have not all my little necessaries even in a kibitka—a tin-kettle in a bas-

I did not wait long to have them named

ket holds my tea equipage, and I have my English side-saddle tied behind my carriage: What I have chiefly lived upon is new milk, in which I melt a little chocolate. At every place I have stopped at I asked to tafte the water from curiofity, I have always found it perfectly good _____

the only thing in which I am a balt who out

ler is, that I cauged go to fleep while the

I can eafily suppose people jealous of Prince Potemkin's merit; his having the government of the Tauride, or commanding the troops in it, may have caused the invention of a thousand ill-natured lies about this new country, in order to leffen the share of praise which is his due, in the attainment or prefervation of it; but I fee nothing at present which can justify the idea of the country's being unwholesome. To-morrow I shall have the honour of giving you an account of my arrival and reception here, and what fort of a place it is.

SIT

I remain—yours affectionately.

realito an driw adonito Vigat Ercustor

LETTER

LETTER XXXIX. Hillynd

ket holds my test equipage, died I have my

A Constitution of the Karasbayer, April 4, 1786.

BOUT half an hour after ten last night I ordered my fervants not to have the horses put to, as I intended to sleep; for the only thing in which I am a bad traveller is, that I cannot go to fleep while the carriage is in motion. I had not an idea of getting out of it, as our Post was a vile Tartar village; in a few minutes the fervants called me, and faid, the General's nephew and fon were arrived to meet me, and very forry to find I had quitted Perekop, as they had orders to escort me from thence. I opened my carriage and faw two very pretty looking young men; I told them I should certainly not think of detaining them; and we fet off, nor did I suspect that there were any persons with me but them: at ---- o'clock I let down the forepart of my carriage to fee the fun rife; when, to my great surprise, I saw a guard of between twenty and thirty Coffacks, with an officer, who was close to the fore-wheel of the carriage;

riage; upon feeing me he smiled and pulled off his cap-his companions gave a most violent shrick, and horses, carriages, and all increased their pace, so that the horses in the carriage behind mine took fright, ran away, and running against my carriage very nearly overturned it and when I alked what occasioned this event, I found my Coffack efcort, feeing my carriage thut, thought I was dead; as a Coffack has no idea that a person in health can travel in a carriage that is not open, and the shout I had heard, the smile I had seen, was the furprise they had felt, that the young English princess, as they called me, was alive; as they believed it was only my corpfe that was conveying to Karasbazar to be buried. They always ride with long pikes, holding the points upwards; the Tartars ride with pikes, but they hold the ends of theirs to the ground. About fix I passed the Tartar town of Karasbazar, lying to the left-and arrived at the General's house, a very good one, newly built for the reception of the Empress; the General Kokotchki, his brother the governor, and almost all the general officers were up and dreffed; upon

upon the steps of the house I found myself in my night-cap, a most tired and forlorn figure, in the midst of well-powdered men, and as many stars and ribbons around me as if I had been at a birth-day at St. James's. I retired, but role again at one, dreffed and dined, and looked about me; this house is fituated near the river Karasou or Blackwater, which bathes the lawn before the house, and runs in many windings towards the town; it is narrow, rapid, and very clear; this is a most rural and lovely spot, very well calculated to give the Empres a good opinion of her new kingdom, for fo it may be called. I had a Coffack chief prefented to me, a foldier-like fine whitehaired figure, he wore a ribband and order the Empress had given him fet found with brillants. The general told me he was forry he was not thirty years younger, as the Empress had not a braver officer in her fervice. In the evening, in an amazing large hall, feveral different bands of music played; and I heard the national fongs of the Ruffian peafants, which are fo fingular that I cannot forbear endeavouring to give now general officers were up and dreffed;

you some idea of them. One man stands in the midst of three or four, who make a circle round him; seven or eight more make a fecond round those; a third is composed of a greater number; the man in the middle of this groupe begins, and when he has fung one verse, the first circle accompany him, and then the fecond, till they become fo animated, and the noise so great, that it was with difficulty the officers could ftop them. What is very fingular they fing in parts, and though the music is not much varied nor the tune fine, yet as some take thirds and fifths as their ear direct, in perfect harmony, it is by no means unpleafing. If you ask one of them why he does not fing the fame note as the man before him, he does not know what you mean. The fubjects of these ballads are, hunting, war, or counterfeiting the gradations between foberness into intoxication, and very diverting. As thefe fingers were only young Russian peasants, they began with great timidity, but by little and little ended in a kind of wild jollity, which made us all laugh very heartily. The Governor's residence is not

not here, but at a place called Atchmechet; he is only come here to meet and conduct me through the Crimea; he is a grave fenfible mild man. I am told he has conciliated the Tartars to their change of fovereign very much by his gentleness and firmness. To their honour, I find none would flay who could not bear the idea of taking the oaths of allegiance, but are gone towards Mount Caucasus. They have repented fince, but it was too late. All the country here is downs except the borders of vallies, where rice is cultivated, and what the Tartars call gardens, which I call orchards. I cannot tell you, Sir, with what respect and attention I am treated here, and how good-naturedly all the questions I ask are answered to more unit what you more to the

There is an Albanian Chief here, though his post is at Bilaklava, a sea-port; he is distinguished by the Empress likewise for his bravery; his dress differs much from the Cossack; it is something like the ancient Romans—he is an elderly man too. In a day or two I shall give you an account of the

Competer of their ballacis are, bunding, war.

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

the fource of the Karasou, and take my leave of this place for Batcheferai, the principal town and formerly the chief refidence of the Khans.

ESTERNA (V I went to lee the source

of thorwer, it had nother cores of a rock, which is placed between money others three

Adieu -

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there were near forty people on horichack;

the variety of deliles and seleurs upon the green carriet was gay and plantefoue. We

consinued going up till to the loaner, till we peterived the notes, but the mics of them

were to free that we ware obliged to dis-

LETTER

LETTER XL.

April, 1786.

YESTERDAY I went to see the source of the river, it lies in the recess of a rock, which is placed between many others that line the steep sides of a valley; a Major Ribas, a very lively handsome officer of the Chasseurs, has drawn it for me. I rode a white horse of the general's, a very quiet creature, but awkward, not being used to a side-saddle—

I never saw a scene so lively as this visit; there were near forty people on horseback; the variety of dresses and colours upon the green carpet was gay and picturesque. We continued going up hill to the source, till we perceived the rocks, but the sides of them were so steep that we were obliged to dismount and scramble down as we could; this

this spring does not present itself like the Vaucluse, majestic and terrible, but pretty and romantic; and might be copied in a park where huge fragments of stone could be had. As we returned, I got off and walked beside the soldiers houses, and went into some; they are placed in a line on the declivity of the down, as they descend to the General's house; all things were very neat and orderly. The old Coffack chief had looked with the greatest astonishment at my riding, and when I jumped down from my horse on returning home, he kiffed the edge of my petticoat, and faid fomething in his language which I did not comprehend, but the general told me he had paid me the highest compliment imaginable, viz. I was worthy of being a Coffack the tell yours me obel of the mi ou all fides. The greatest seeme of hurry

In the evening I went in a carriage with the governor and general to Karasbazar; and on the road faw a mock battle between the Coffacks. As I was not apprifed beforehand, I confess the beginning of it assonished me very much. I faw the Coffack guard 5110

^{*} A Coffack, if he can avoid it, never kills his enemy before he has stripped him, because the spoils are his property, and he sears the blood should spoil the dress—

one of the prisoner's party came up, laid him to the ground, remounted his companion, and rode off with the horse of the first victor. Some flung themselves off their horses to tear their foe to the ground; alternately they pursued or were pursuing, their pikes, their pistols, their hangers all were made use of; and when the parties were completely engaged together, it was difficult to see all the adroit manœuvres that passed—

I was much entertained and pleased; and desired the Cossack Chief might have my best thanks. I arrived at the town, and was led to the Kadis' house, where his wife received me, and no male creature was suffered to come into the room, except the interpreter and a young Russian nobleman only twelve years of age. This woman had a kind of turban on, with some indifferent diamonds and pearls upon it. Her nails were dyed scarlet, her sace painted white and red, the veins blue; she appeared to me to be a little shrivelled woman of near sixty, but I was told she was not above

Q 2

fifty.

Tartarian and Turkish women, deriving the only pleafures of society from women, have none of that envy which prevails

unnecessary to repeat it. A Tartar house is a very flight building of one story only; no chair, table, or piece of furniture in wood to be feen; large cultions are ranged round the foom, on which we fat or feelined? but what is extremely convenient. I obferved more than double the space of the room behind the wainfeet, which drew back in most places, so that in a small room; where it appears there is nothing but the cushions, every necessary is to be found. As the visit was at an end, I curtised and the bowed. In the court vard there was a dancer, a woman accompanied in her gefu tures by a boy, but it was impossible to fee then either with pleasure or propriety. the never lifted heb feet off the ground bot once in four minutes, and then only one foot at a time, and every part of her person danced except her feet. I went to a Mofore. where feveral pious Mussulmen were going round in a circle in the midft of the build-

prevails in European female breafts—and among the Tartarian and Turkish women, the extravagant encombums which fall from the lips of a man desperately in love with a pretty woman, are to be heard and are in frequent use.

ing, groaning and flinging their heads almost to the ground and then up again, a constant motion which with the moving round one way foon puts them into a kind of torture, under which they fall to the ground; and then are dragged into recesses in the Mosque, made on purpose to receive these holy men, who facrifice so many hours, and their persons to idle pain, in order to prove their devotion to Mahomet. They frequently pronounced Allah , sacidlas

As the vifit was at an end, I curticed and In one of the recesses I saw a man lying, that I was told had been there without eating or drinking forty hours; which abstinence is another pious act, and if their courage is excessive, and Allah dan inspire them with strength enough, they endeavour in getting out of the dark and damp hole where they lay for many hours, to join in the circle, and begin to move, but in this attempt they generally fall fenfeless to the ground, and are carried home to recover their strength. This kind of mummery infpires the people with a great reverence and esteem for those who practise it. I returned home as much disgusted with this nonsense as I was displeased with the dirt of the
town. The Mosque was shabby on the
outside and gloomy within, notwithstanding many lamps in it. The Minaret, which
we should call a steeple, and all the other
Minarets I saw in the town, are uncommonly light, being very high and narrow.
A man stands at the top and calls to prayers, instead of tolling bells as we do, at particular hours, and makes a noise to the full
as agreeable—

The chief traffic of this town is the leather which we call Morocco, of various colours, yellow, red, green, and blue; it is to be had very cheap, and is like fattin. The innumerable sheep with which these plains are covered furnish much leather, which is a cheap commodity, as well as the most beautiful and costly pelisses. The sheep are all spotted. The lamb-skins are beautiful, and they kill the ewes to have the lamb-skins before the birth; these have small spots, and are smooth like the lightest and finest fattins. As many of these little animals

animals must be skinned to make the lining of one coat, it is no wonder this is
one of the most sumptuous presents the
Empress can make to an ambassador. I
wish I was rich enough to send you a pelisse made of these skins.

monly, light, bein very high and nar I remain dear Sir, A man flands at the top and calls to I

ers, inflead of tolling bells as we do, at par-

Minarcts I faw in the town, are uncom-

Your most affectionate fister,

their eyes fet in their head, inclining downto their sole, and uncommonly square jawabones. These Caloroucks are so dexterous,
with bowlind graythripting killed a
goose at a hundred paces, and the other
broke an egg at sisty. The young Cossick;
officers tried their skill with them, but they

of nolingates Barchesenat, April 8, 1786.15W

IN my way hither I dined at the Coffack Chief's post, and my entertainment was truly Coffack. A long table for thirty people; at one end a half-grown pig roafted whole; at the other a half-grown freep, whole likewife; in the middle of the table an immense tureen of curdled milk; there were feveral fide-dishes made for me and the Ruffians, as well as the cook could magne to our tafte. The old warrior would fain have made me tafte above thirty forts of wine from his country, the borders of the Don; but I contented myfelf with three or four, and fome were very good. After dinner from the windows, I faw a fine mock battle between the Coffacks ? and I law three Calmoucks, the uglieft fierceft looking men imaginable, with vernor's their

their eyes set in their head, inclining down to their nose, and uncommonly square jawbones. These Calmoucks are so dexterous with bows and arrows that one killed a goose at a hundred paces, and the other broke an egg at fifty. The young Cossack officers tried their skill with them, but they were perfectly novices in comparison to them; they sung and danced, but their steps and their tones were equally insipid, void of grace and harmony.

When a Coffack is fick he drinks four milk for a few days, and that is the only, remedy the Coffacks have for fevers

but am not about and about that had belonged to a noble Tartar, where there is a Ruffian post, with about twelve hundred of the finest men I ever saw, and uncommonly tall. A Tartarian house has always another building at a little distance from it for the convenience of travellers or strangers, whom the noble Tartar always treats with the greatest hospitality; here the General parted from us. I proceeded in the Gonzal

vernor's carriage with him thus far, the reft of our company went to fee Kaffa or Theodofia. I go to meet them to morrow, at a place called Mangouss. We had only two Coffacks with us, as the General, to please the Tartars, never is escorted by a military party. Batcheserais situated in To fleep a valley, that some of the hanging pieces of rock feem ready to fall and crush the houses. About a mile from the town on the left, I faw a troop of well-dreffed Tarrars, there were above a hundred on horseback the Kaima-Kan* was at the head of this company, who were come out to meet and efcort us, but I who did not know this, asked the Governor if there was a Ruffian post here; which there is above the town, of a thousand men. There are five thousand Tartar inhabitants here: I do not believe there was a man left in his house. the freets being lined with Tartarian men on each fide; their countenances were very the Khan walked from his own relidence to

That word means the Khan's first minister—a person called him cream of Tartar—which I fearing he should be told of, turned into the cream of the Tartars—which he said was no wonder; as he was so—

fingular, most of them kept their eyes fixed on the ground, as we passed; but some just looked up, and, as if they were assaid of seeing a woman's face uncovered, hastily cast their eyes downward again; some diverted at the novelty, looked and laughed very much—There is a great trade here of blades for swords, hangers, and knives—I am assured many made here are not to be distinguished from those of Damascus—

The Khan's palace is an irregular building, the greatest part of it is one stoor raised upon pillars of wood painted and gilt in a fanciful and lively manner, the arch, or last door way, has fine proportions, a large infeription in gilt letters is the chief ornament.

I am told it was perfectly in ruins, but the governor has had it repaired, new gilt, and painted for the Empress's reception. Court within court, and garden within garden, make a variety of apartments where the Khan walked from his own residence to the Harem. which is spacious and higher

Harem means that apartment where the women refide; which is always a separate building from that which the master inhabits—and sisters, mothers, wives, or mistresses all inhabit the Harem—

than the other buildings. What I thought pretty enough was that several of the square places under his apartment were paved with marble, and have in the center sountains which play constantly. My room is a square of more than forty seet, having two rows of windows one above the other on three sides, and it was with difficulty I found a place to have my bed put up in

might have the fatisfar iten of looking at the

I never faw fuch a variety of colours different coloured gold and filver mixed to gether, The Kaima-Kan, and two other principal Tartars, supped with us, and II find nothing can exceed the ignorance and fimplicity of these people. The Kaima-Kan is the Khan's first minister; he is totally ignorant of the geography of his own country; and fays that England and Petersburgh are the same thing; I am to dine with his fifter to-morrow; she is married to a rich Tartar, who has given a certain yearly fum to possess, folely, the profits of the foap mines. For among the excellent productions of this peninfula, there is a mine; of earth exactly like foap, and reckoned

LADY CRAVEN'S HOURNEY

very good for the fkin; the Turkish women confume a great quantity of it at Constantinople; and I am told this Tartar! makes an immense income from it. I saw from the windows a kind of dome which raised my curiofity, and I am told it is a monument built to the memory of a Christian wife, which the Khan loved fo tenderly that he was inconfolable for her lofs! and that he had placed it there, that he might have the satisfaction of looking at the building which contained her remains*---This Tartar Khan must have had a foul worthy of being loved by a Christian wife Dithink - diw begger serent lecinosiq

had onthing our exceed the Ignorance and Adieu for the present, dear Sir,

I	hilo	in the	211 2	mental	liul s'u	E.C.	uld at the A
		2020/00/2020	ENGLANDED THE THE				ly ignorae

P.S. Wild asparagus grows in great plenty all over the peninfula, and a wild with his fifter to-money: their married to

-bilotei ba ; whoma hal s'

Many buildings fuch as baths, fummer-houses, &c. are in ruins near Batcheserai. I went into one bath, it was circular, having white marble on the infide, with niches for the bathers to fit in, which we have no idea of. Cold bathing is unknown in Turkey and Tartary and to accomb to he benedict bas and will vifiate the kind

HE last time I wrete I was at Batche-

Ser harmonic And in 1750.

ferai face which I have been at another Ruffan post, at the place where the ancient town of Knien flood, of which there is not a veffice left. A General Schlikt confirmands a fine regiment of Ruffan cavalry there, and lostees in an outer building belowing to a good house prepared for the Appreis. This general fought very valuative in the Pointh Confederacy a sinfi the Ruffans, and his bravery indired the House Ruffans, take him into her firefore the Linuary of the Ruffans, among his borfes a fine cheffunt or rather gold coloured Araban, to beautiful at an analytical coloured Araban, to beautiful at an and gold coloured Araban, to beautiful at an and and rever before that, I must not suger

RETTER With he Kaima Kan differ

whole harem, with her befband's house,

18

lond of horle-radius of an enormous live, and the Brongelf and but Bayoured I ever raffed, the root is as long and as bay as the

LETTER XLIL

SEVASTOPOLE, April 12, 1786.

HE last time I wrote I was at Batcheferai, fince which I have been at another Ruffian post, at the place where the ancient town of Krim stood, of which there is not a veftige left. A General Schlikt commands a fine regiment of Russian cavalry there, and lodges in an outer building belonging to a good house prepared for the Empress. This general fought very valiantly in the Polish Confederacy against the Russians, and his bravery induced the Empress to take him into her service. He shewed me among his horses a fine chestnut or rather gold-coloured Arabian, so beautiful an animal I never before faw. I must not forget to tell you that I went, as I told you I should, to dine with the Kaima-Kan's fifter, whose harem, with her husband's house,

is fituated in a very romantic manner at the foot of fome very extraordinary rocks, from which iffue many clear springs, that fupply the houses and her bath with perpetual fresh water; there is a strange appearance on the fummit of those rocks, places where immense cables have certainly passed and been tied. The Tartarians infift upon it that the sea once lay at the foot of them; and ships were fastened to them. We dined in the hufband's apartment, a very dirty shabby place for so rich a gentleman---Tartarian cookery confifts in much greafe and honey; after dinner, the Kaima-Kan walked acrofs a yard, and I was bid to follow. I did fo into another court, where four women and fome young girls met us, and last of all his fifter. Her dress was magnificent, particularly her girdle, in the front of which were two circles like bracelet lockets; the centers of them contained two fine emeralds. She offered me a large goblet which held two quarts of sherbet, an indifferent kind of lemonade; after that coffee, and last of all sweetmeats. We conversed very well by figns, she was neither old nor ugly,

ugly, but how is it possible to judge of a countenance hid under bad painting, and eyebrows which join into one ftraight line drawn across the nose? My gloves gave her the same uneasy appearance I had seen in the other Tartarian woman, fo I pulled them off, but she was not so curious as the other, and it seemed to be a high entertainment to her brother to fee us converse by I wore a chemise with two rows of very fine lace at the bosom, which I thought would surprise her, but lace, and every magnificence which is not gold, filver, pearls, or diamonds, I am told passes unnoticed---Linen is not much in use, their shifts, and the shirts of the men, are generally made of very thin filk, or filk mixed with cotton, which is feldom changed; but the very frequent use of baths makes this custom less loathsome than it would otherwise be, When she had quitted the harem, her brother staid behind a little, and afterwards came up to me, killed the bottom of my gown, and presented me a very beautiful handkerchief of his fifter's embroidery, which the governor told me I must accept; I defired

I defired the Kaima-Kan to thank her, and tell her I would keep it for her fake; it is of muslin, the borders embroidered with different coloured filks and gold, and what I cannot comprehend, both fides are the fame to is found at Southern to sand

I have been at Soudak, where the foundations yet remain of a very large town, which was rebuilt by the Genoese, on the descent of sleep rocks. When you get to the fummit of these you look down to the fea, and there are the remains of a chapel, where a granite pillar is so placed that the first shake it receives it must fall perpendicularly into it. This town must have been inaccessible to a fleet, and from the position of the fortifications and out-posts, of which there are remains, must have been extremely well defended from the inhabitants of the interior part of the country

To the left of the town there is a fine harbour; it is upon this fouthern part of the peninfula that vines are cultivated, and grow wild in great abundance; at prefent only a few private people there have vinefufficient.

yards

yards of their own. There is little good wine made, and the Empress has indeed a Frenchman, who feems to care only about the firength of the wine being sufficient to make brandy, which he diffils in great quantities. He is fettled at Soudak at prefent, and probably will make a great fortune, but not teach the culture of vines to the Ruffians. From Soudak I went to Atchmerchet, the residence of the governor; it is prettily fituated on a rifing ground, not fat from the valley which borders the river Salguir; and the foil on the borders of this river is exactly like the black mould of our kitchen gardens, and extremely fertile. The governor's house is comfortable, and the barracks with the other buildings erected by the Ruffians make a good appearance; I faw fome people courfing with Tartarian greyhounds, which are remarkably tall, and reckoned very good. The governor shewed me likewise a pretty collection of stuffed birds, and other preservations, with stones, minerals, the produce of the Crimea; but the fine turf, the excellent foil, the orchards, the climate, are **fufficient** n 51 yards

fufficient inducements to be partial to this country. One very particular thing I took notice of was a fmall pink flower, that foread like net-work over the turf---and, asking what it was, found they were peachtrees, which when very young, being nipped by the sheep, grow into little bushes-I was really forry to quit the governor; grave, fleady, and cold in his manner, there was a dignity in it which made his extreme attention and respect for me the more acceptable, nor can I fay that he forgot any thing that could make me take a true impression of the country, or a favourable one of the Ruffian officers, who have given me feveral maps, and every information I dould defire I with it may ever be in my power to shew him in my country any marks of the sense I have of his goodness-I have promised to take a barrel of wine belonging to Mr. de Bullakof, the Ruffian Minister at the Porte-and a root of horse-radish from him -

I find a thirty-six gun frigate, under the disguise of a merchant-ship, had been sitted out

out for me, and had been ready above a fortnight; the governor accompanied me to this place, which the description of would be too long for this letter, fo I shall take my leave of you for the present, only observing that I have a whole house to myfelf, where the architecture and furniture are English; it belonged to an Admiral Mackenzie, who is just dead - I crossed an arm of the fea in the Comte de Wynowitch's barge to arrive here-and upon landing, at the bottom of a flight of feveral steps, I was furprifed by two or three voices, who faid, we are your countrymen, my Ladyand in fact, there are feveral of my countrymen as captains or lieutenants in this navy. The Admiral's house is just above this landing-place, and makes a fine appearance—

hand of Adieu, dear Sir, -deahoog and hand de Bellakof.

construe any marks of the follo i have of

I find a thirty-fix gun frigate, ander the

a has—and I remain your affectionate

mid mort dilber-shod to teer

affect of The Comes do Windwise) commands here, and has a little Farther lakes.

LETTER LXIII.

hown out of the rook. lifere is a large chapel, the pillars and alsais of which are extremely, ourlons, the flore is whiteh,

DEAR SIR, storage stilling ton bon

I Should be very glad you could see this place-From the fingularity of the coast, the harbour is unlike any other I ever faw; it is a long creek that is formed by the Black Sea between two ridges of land, fo high that The Glory of Catherine, one of the largest ships in the Russian navy, which is at anchor here, cannot be feen, as the shore is above the pendant-The water is so deep that this ship touches the land---All the fleets in Europe would be safe from storms or enemies in these creeks or harbours, for there are many. Batteries at the entrance of them, on one fide, would be fufficient effectually to destroy any ships that would venture in, and placed towards the sea must even prevent the entrance of

a fleet.

a fleet.

a fleet. The Comte de Wynowitch commands here, and has a little farm at Inkerman, which must have once been a very confiderable and extraordinary town; at present the only remains of it are rooms hewn out of the rock. Here is a large chapel, the pillars and altars of which are extremely curious; the stone is whitish, and not unlike marble. I climbed up a stair-case, and crept into and out of very extraordinary spaces large and commodious; I entered at the bottom of these fingular habitations, and like a chimney-sweeper came out at the top; and though it cost me not a little trouble in turning and climbing up so high, I had no idea I had mounted so much, till on looking about me I turned quite giddy, in seeing the Bay of Inkerman and all the Black Sea, at least two hundred and fifty feet beneath the place where I Though I have not been absolutely all over this peninsula, I think I am persectly acquainted with it; and though it is a new acquaintance to me, I fincerely wish it to be peopled by the industrious, who may restore to it that commerce and opulence,

lence, which the natural productions of it demand from the hand of man. Can any rational being, dear Sir, fee nature, without the least affistance from art, in all her grace and beauty, stretching out her liberal hand to industry, and not wish to do her justice? Yes, I confess, I wish to see a colony of honest English families here; establishing manufactures, such as England produces, and returning the produce of this country to ours; establishing a fair and free trade from hence, and teaching industry and honesty to the infidious but oppressed Greeks, in their islands---waking the indolent Turk from his gilded flumbers, and carrying fair Liberty in her swelling sails as she passes through the Archipelago and the Mediterranean, to our dangerous (happily for us our dangerous) coast-This, is no visionary or poetical figure—it is the honest wish of one who considers all mankind as one family, and, looking upon them as fuch, wishes them to be united for the common good; excluding from nations all felfish and monopolizing views-I am in possession

250 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

possession of several maps of this country, drawn and coloured very well, which I shall have the honour of shewing you when I see you. I take my leave at present, and remain

Your most obliged and affectionate

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LETTER

of tol middle A T T E R XLIV.

the valley of Baydan, a north enchanting

upon the talked of the Collack notice, and after going about two (verindes among the field both troughous insulations appointed a little to the right of

WE set out the day before yesterday to fee a most beautiful valley called Baydar, but when we had gone a confiderable way across the mountains in carriages, the Comte de Wynowitch told me that we were five-and-twenty miles from the place we were going to, and that we must take the Coffack horses, of which we had five with us, and ride them. As I was not apprifed of this, I had not brought my fide-faddle with me. I told him it was impossible for me to ride aftride, and the Coffack faddles I could not fit upon, so we returned back to Sevastopole. We set out again yesterday for the valley of Baydar, and at the fame place where we had left the carriages the day before, I had my fide-faddle put upon

upon the tallest of the Cossack horses, and after going about twelve miles among the most beautiful mountains imaginable, a fmall valley appeared a little to the right of us infinitely pretty. We croffed that and went through a thick wood, which led to the valley of Baydar; a most enchanting and magnificent spot, intended by nature for fome industrious and happy nation to enjoy in peace. A few Tartar villages lessen the wildness of the scene, but, in fuch a place, the meadow part should be covered with herds, and the mountainous with sheep. When we were come into this valley we found the mountains to the left less high, and less rocky than those to the right, which run in a line with those to Soudak, and form the coaft. When we were in the valley we could not have imagined that we were fo near the sea; as the rocks which are above it are covered with wood of every fort, wild vine, pomegranate, and many fweet fhrubs; I rode up to an elevation, which is, for as much as I can guess, the centre of the valley, and fat there with with my companions contemplating the beautiful feene. The valley is above twenty miles long, wide enough to form it into a graceful oval---two or three small rivers run through it, and there are fine clear springs in every village. The Albanian Colonel, who had been presented to me at Karasbalar, met us with his fon; and I shall never forget their appearance. When they heard us coming they got off their horses. I saw the son first, a tall lad about thirteen years old, in a kind of Roman warrior's dress, with rows of gold like armour all down the fore part of the vest---He had a helmet on---As I was not apprifed of this. I had no idea what the vision was that prefented itself, till I saw the father. They were both leading their horses, and came to me to infift on my dining at Balaklava, on my way home, which I did; and if I had not been obliged to quit this country in a thip, I should certainly have bribed my Coffack to have fold his horse to me; the animal was fo excellent a galloper that I was obliged several times to stop till the rest of the company came up -The

The Cossacks, Sir, are extremely proud of their horses, as they say since your immortal uncle the King of Prussia first rode one, he never has, in time of war, made use of any other than a horse from the borders of the Don. I do not know who was most pleased, the Cossack that lent me his horse, or I who rode him. We turned to the left to go to the Colonel's house, and winding round some beautiful rocks, the descent of which was gentle, we saw before us the harbour of Balaklava. The Albanian Chief had ranged his regiment in one fraight line, at the foot of the rocks to the left facing the fea, on the edge of which his house stood. I can conceive nothing so singular to a regular corps as the fight of an Albanian troop; they had firelocks of every country; each man is at liberty to dress and arm himself as he pleases. Oriental and Italian poniards, with the oddeft piffols in the world were fluck in their girdles fome had hats, others caps, and helmets upon their heads. Gregorio Chapone, the colonel, defired I might be told they were office the rell times in flop till the reft of

the company came up

alert, spirited, and brave; his post indeed was of infinite confequence, and he was placed there on that account; opinions were unanimous concerning his military reputation. The Albanians wear short jackets, with two, three, or four rows of fillagree buttons, an ornament they like much, and I thought them pretty. The Colonel's wife and several other women received me at the door, and we conversed by interpreters. There were several Turkish boats in the harbour, but there was a line on the shore marked with fires which they were not permitted to pass. The Turks came to fell oranges, and every precaution is taken to prevent their communicating the plague; fo that although they may come on shore, they are obliged to heap their oranges within the space allotted to them, and bargain at a distance. We were above thirty people at table, and I returned with my company to Sevastopole in carriages. I called just now the Turkish vessels boats, but I ann told they are thips; a most dangerous fort of conveyance for men or merchandise in

where.

my opinion, long, narrow, and top-heavy. The frigate prepared for me feems a good thip; the three fea-officers who go with me, have never been at Constantinople; we go as merchants, for by a treaty between the Porte and Ruffia, trading veffels may come from the Black Sea into the Canal of Constantinople, but not men of war. We have a Greek pilot on board, who is to fleer us fafe, please Heaven. I am told we are not to be much more than two days in our passage; but I have told my company I expect to be feven. Why I have chosen the number feven I cannot guels; but I can give no other reason to you than that I have long resolved in my mind to expect a triple dofe of any bitter draught I am obliged to swallow; and I affure you, Sir, in this method of calculating events, I' shall not be fo often disappointed as I have been in life, when the natural chearfulness of my mind made me always forefee profperous gales. I shall write to you next from the Canal, whence I hope to afford you fome entertainment. There and every where-VIII

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

where elfe, Sir, I am with all gratitude, respect, and esteem, and bread said to saids

gar English faving, the longest way about

is the nearest way home: Your most affectionate,

and ever attached fifter,

E. C.

P. S. You may think me very odd in faying a voyage is a bitter draught to me; you will be much more furprised when I tell you I hate travelling; but you know why I travel

And as I do, I am determined to fee that place where the capital of the world ought RTTTI

to be placed; when I am fick at fea I shall think of that; and that according to a vulgar English saying, the longest way about is the nearest way home—

and ever attached fifter,

the long government by the base who

who for the forms fair pictor bleavens -

Charles the community of the residue to the

Pris. Woo may think me very odd in faying a voyage is a bitter draught to the, you will be made more furprifed when I tell you I have travelling, but you know why I travel

a series de la constanta de la france

And astrdo, bain determined to feethat
place where the capital of the, world outlit

LETTER

we could let it very diffinelly; but we ran thus four-and-twenty frours to the left, without feeling the objects that precede the

day, the Greek pilot, the only perfon on

board who had over been at Conflaminov

PALAIS DE FRANCE, PERA, April 20, 1786.

Am fafely arrived, dear Sir, and haften to inform you how I made my voyage. I fet out the 13th at five in the morning; Mr. de Wynowitch took me out of the harbour in a small frigate, and after seeing me safe in my cabbin took leave. I gave him many thanks for the attentions he had paid me, and wished him an opportunity of fignalizing his courage at fea, which feemed to be the thing he had most at heart. He gave me a royal falute, and as his guns fired, we let fail with a fair wind; we had not been two days at lea before we were becalmed; and we lay three days and three nights, wishing for wind, which came on at last very fresh with rain. It was a sidewind, the rain prevented us from feeing the Turkish shore sometimes, and sometimes

we could fee it very distinctly; but we ran thus four-and-twenty hours to the left, without feeing the objects that precede the entrance of the Canel. On the feventh day, the Greek pilot, the only person on board who had ever been at Constantinople, was dead drunk and incapable of fpeaking, much less of steering the ship. The officers were greatly alarmed, and there was a long confultation between them and the rest of the company. I luckily had a small map of the Black Sea, and the entrance of the Canal, which alone was our guide. As to me I had dreffed myfelf in a riding habit, and had a small box in one hand, an umbrella in the other, and had told the captain I was determined to get into the boat and land on the Turkith thore, rather than lofe fight of the Canal, or fail into it without being quite fore that we were right. There is a large rock on the European shore, which is so far distant from it that, unless a map or pilot directs the mariner, he must infallibly take it for the entrance of the Bosphorus, and several hundreds of Turkish boats are wrecked upon it yearly...

5 0

The gentlemen and officers flood all the morning upon deck, watching the shore; we had ran then above ninety leagues to the left, always feeing land, which was owing to the currents which had taken our ship during the three days calm, so much more to the right. As to me I flood between decks, till the Captain told me to come and look at a village, church, or fomething. It was a Turkish Minaret, and a few moments afterward we faw that rock I dreaded fo much, upon which there are about a thousand Turkish vessels that perish constantly every year, as the Turks forget as they leave it to the left in coming out, they must leave it to the right in going in. Perhaps they are like an Irish acquaintance of mine, who going up a very fleep hill in a carriage to pay a visit, could never be made to understand that he was to go down the hill in returning; the only argument he made use of was, that as the road was the fame, he must necessarily go up the hill, having done fo, in going over that fame road the built bar and that

To return to my voyage, Sir: you may judge how infinitely comfortable I felt, in being

saisa

being at anchor about fix in the evening; escaped from all the dangers I had been threatened with upon the Black Sea, and the ugly circumstance that attended us when we were about to take our leave of it. I had so many birds, among which was a most beautiful milk-white small heron. that had taken refuge in the ship, that my cabbin looked like a bird-shop. We supped on board very comfortably, and I took fome hours rest; and the next morning we put ourselves in the long-boat, and were rowed to Mr. de Bukalow's house at Bouyukdere, but he was at Pera, fo we were rowed by a Turkish boat down to Pera. The Bosphorus takes a sudden turn at Bouyukdere-I refer you to Mr. Gibbon, Sir, for his account of the fingular fituation of Constantinople, my pen will repeat feebly what he has described in language majestic as the subject deserves. But I am certain no landscape can amufe or please in comparison with the varied view, which the borders of this famed Straight compose. Rocks, verdure, ancient castles, built on the summit of the hills by the Genoese--modern Kiosks*.

^{*} Kiosk means a summer-house with blinds all round.

Minarets, and large platane-trees, rifing promiseuous in the vallies---large meadows --- multitudes of people, and boats swarming on the shore and on the water; and what was particular, nothing to be feen like a formal French garden. The Turks have so great a respect for natural beauties, that if they must build a house where a tree stands, they leave a large hole for the tree to pass through and increase in size, they think the branches of it the prettieft ornament for the top of the house; in truth, Sir, contrast a chimney to a beautiful foliage, and judge if they are right or wrong. The coast is so safe that a large fleet of Turkish vessels is to be seen in every creek, masts of which are intermingled with the trees, and a graceful confusion and variety make this living picture the most poignant scene I ever beheld.

Judge of Mr. de Bukalow's furprise, when he had opened his letters and read my name, he had scarcely time to offer me his services, when Mr. de Choiseul's people came and claimed me from their master, AATTAL

who had been prepared for three weeks before my arrival, by Mr. de Segur at Peterfburgh; and, I confess, from the character I had heard of him, I was not at all forry that he claimed my society as his droit—And now I have heard him speak, I am extremely glad that I am to profit by his conversation and company, both of which are as much to be desired as talents and politeness can make them. Added for to-day. I am sun-burnt, tired, but likewise pleased beyond measure—yes, Sir, pleased to be here, and to call myself by the honoured name of

fleet of Turkish vesicle is to be seen in every

the trees, and a graceful confusion and va-

Bene I ever beheld.

Judge of Mr. des Bukalan's furante, when he had opened his letters and read my name, he had fearedly time to offer me his fervices, when Mr. des Chailegl's people cause, and claimed messeon their matter,

LETTER

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Paris; to have all the rules and temples excented in platice, of Paris, or force materials, which sall copy, the muchle, in done mo-

LETTER XLVI.

The conbaffador affices age the mal

drow oils hi oursoundains from hos trom

Have a double satisfaction in being au Palais de France: Mr. de Choifeul has been fick these fix months and never been out. but his spirits are better, and upon my account he has opened his house, and goes out a little, which cannot fail to do him good. He has some artists with him, whose pencils he has employed to collect all the finest drawings, coloured, of the finest ruins that exist either in Europe or Asia, where an artist could venture. Monsieur Casas, one of them, has been plundered by Arabs feveral times; but his beautiful and accurate drawings will gain him immortal honour. The Comte de Choiseul's collection is, perhaps, the only thing in the world of the kind, and he means, when he returns to Paris. DRO

Paris.

Paris, to have all the ruins and temples executed in plaster of Paris, or some materials which will copy the marble, in some models; to be placed in a gallery upon tables-

The ambaffador affures me the most ancient and finest amphitheatre in the world is at Pola in Istria, three days fail South-Bast of Venice, it stands near the port. and in good preservation. The Temple of Augustus and Triumphal Arch, both of the Corinthian order, belonging to the fame town, are fine monuments of antiquity-22 Mr. Cafas has taken drawings of them. At night when we have no visitors, and all the ambaffador's bufiness is done, he comes into my room, followed by Mr. Cafas and a few more people, with large portefeuilles full of these most beautiful drawings, and we pass three or four hours looking over them. and conversing upon topics which are my favourites. It is a fingular instance of good taffe in a Frenchman, to have given himfelf up ten years ago to the finding and collecting all that is really best worthy of record.

cord, as to the ancient architecture. Mr. de Choiseul's Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece. and when he was but two-and-twenty, taking the most perilous journeys to find out new antiquities, if I may fo call them, must endear him to all lovers of the fine artsbut now that his judgment is formed, and that he fits down to collect all his materials together, I doubt not the work he is about to publish, which is an addition to the first, will be the most perfect thing of the kind existing. You will wonder that I do not begin this letter by giving you a magnificent account of the view from my windows: but my eyes and ears both are fo much better pleased within than without doors. that I must first give you an account of what passes there. Mr. de Choiseul, beside being a very fine scholar, is a very lively and polite man; and has none of that kind of most odious attention which young Frenchmen display, thinking it necessary to fay fine things to, or admire ladies upon the flightest acquaintance; he has the dignity of the Vieille cour, with the cafe of modern manners; and, if I was the Empress 11-31

press of Russia, he could not treat me with more respect, nor if I was his fifter with more regard. His house is like a very fine French Hotel at Paris, built with good stone and wood, rare materials here, where every house is in the construction like a stage, and composed of as flight materials From some of the windows I look across that harbour called the Golden Horn by the ancients, and from others can see the sea of Marmora, the islands therein, and part of the Seraglio-from mine I faw yesterday the Sultan fitting on a filver fofa, while his boats, and many of the people who were to accompany him, were lining the banks of the garden. A magnificent fight, as they are of a light shape, gilt, and painted very beautifully. We had a large telescope, and faw the Ottoman folendour very distinctly. The Sultan dyes his beard black, to give himself a young look-and he is known at a confiderable diffance by that, which contrafts fingularly with his face, that is extremely livid and pale. The kiofk, which contained him and his filver fofa, was not very large, and like a hundred others to be ing . feen

feen on the Canal. It is strange, Sir, how words gain in other countries a signification different from the meaning they possess in their own. Serail, or Seraglio, is generally understood as the habitation, or rather the confinement of women; here it is the Sultan's residence; it cannot be called his palace, for the kiosks, gardens, courts, walls, stables, are so mixed, that it is many houses in many gardens.

The streets both of Pera and Constantinople are so narrow that sew of them admit
of a carriage—the windows of every story
project over those under them, so that at
the upper people may shake hands sometimes across the street. No Turk of any
consequence makes a visit, if it is only sour
doors from his own, but on horseback; and,
on my arrival here, I saw one who landed
in a boat, and had a sine grey horse led by
four men, that went a long way round,
which he mounted gravely, to get off in a
few moments.

the Ambaffador's feden-chain, which is like

As to women, as many, if not more than men, are to be feen in the ftreets-but they look like walking mummies. A large loofe robe of dark green cloth covers them from the neck to the ground, over that a large piece of muslin, which wraps the shoulders and the arms, another which goes over the head and eyes; judge, Sir, if all these coverings do not confound all shape or air fo much, that men or women, princesses and flaves, may be concealed under them. think I never law a country where women may enjoy to much liberty, and free from all reproach, as in Turkey. A Turkish husband that sees a pair of slippers at the door of his harem must not enter; his refpect for the fex prevents him from intruding when a stranger is there upon a visit o how easy then is it for men to visit and pass for women! If I was to walk about the freets here I would certainly wear the fame dress, for the Turkish women call others names, when they meet them with their faces uncovered. When I go out I have the Ambassador's sedan-chair, which is like mine in London, only gilt and varnished like

like a French coach, and fix Turks carry it; as they fancy it impossible that two or four men can carry one; two Janisfaries walk before with high fur caps on. The Ambassadors here have all Janisfaries as guards allowed them by the Porte. Thank Heaven I have but a little way to go in this pomp, and searing every moment the Turks should sling me down they are so awkward; for the platform, where people land and embark from and to Pera is not far from this house

intercept the commerce and battles which

There the Ambassador's boat waits for us, and we row out: boats here are to be hired as hackney-coaches are in London, and all very beautifully carved, most of them with some gilding; the shape of these boats is light and beautiful, and the Turks row very well, which is a thing quite incompatible with the idleness visible in all ranks of people. I saw a Turk the other day lying on cushions, striking slowly an iron which he was shaping into an horse-shoe, his pipe in his mouth all the time-nay, among the higher order of Turks, there

there is an invention which faves them the trouble of holding the pipe, two small wheels are fixed on each fide the bowl of the pipe, and thus the fmoaker has only to puff away, or let the pipe rest upon his under lip, while he moves his head as he pleafes. Perhaps, Sir, it is lucky for Europe that the Turks are idle and ignorant; the immense power this empire might have, were it peopled by the industrious and ambitious, would make it the miftrefs of the world. At prefent it only ferves as a dead wall to intercept the commerce and battles which other powers might create one another

The quiet supid Turk will fit a whole day by the fide of the Canal, looking at flying kites or children's boats-and I faw one who was enjoying the shade of an immense platane-tree--his eyes fixed on a kind of bottle, diverted by the noise and motion of its while the stream kept it in constant motion. How the business of the nation goes on at all I cannot guess, for the cabinet is composed generally of ignorant mercenaries; the Vifir was a water-carrier there

to

us, and we row out: boats here are to be

the

to Haffan Bey, the Capitan Pacha, or highadmiral. Haffan himself was only a fervant at Algiers. Places are obtained at the Porte by intrigue; each placeman, each Sultaness has her creatures, and plots for placing them; and Versailles has not more intricate intrigue than the Porte. A rebellious bashaw raises troops and lives in open defiance of the fovereign who invested him with his authority. There is one at this moment, at the head of forty thousand men in Albany, who might with the greatest ease make himself king of a large country--his name is Malmoud, not above thirty years of age--- and he succeeded his father in the government, which he now holds in defiance of the Porte. Is it to be wondered at if the Turk is a predestinarian in most things, fince it is neither birth or abilities that can give him place or power--nor is there generally any visible just reason why heads are struck off. There is a recent example here, proving that the confidence of the Sultan is not the furest way to escape a sudden and unexpected death. One Petraki, a Greek, a kind of banker to

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the court, by his frequent access to Achmet, raised the jealousy of the ministry, who, upon byarious pretences, one day in council, desired Petraki's head might fall—

placing them; and Merfeilles has not smore

The Sultan, whose private reasons for keeping it on, were infinitely better than those Petraki's enemies had alledged, was extremely averse to such a thing; but the Capitan Pacha and his friends were bold enough to declare, they would not stir out of the council till Achmet had signed the order; which he did, with the tears streaming down his cheeks. Upon such occasions, there is a person whose place it is to go to the house of the unfortunate dead man, and examine the papers of any person who in his life-time had dealings with the cabinet—

The man found fome, which he fealed up with four large feals, and defired they might be delivered into the Sultan's

why heads are thruckedlis - I nero is already

Sultan's own hands; very much alarmed at having seen them; for Petraki was the private agent of the Sultan, who received the money, which Petraki seemed only to receive for places which his interest procured; and Petraki's accounts were so regularly kept, that the money he delivered, with the dates and the places, were registered.

The vile low intrigues of the ministers here are not to be imagined. The Sultan has the highest opinion of the sense and courage of the Capitan Pacha; when he quits Constantinople the Sovereign thinks his capital in danger. But I find all ranks of people agree in his having introduced a better police for the town than hitherto existed. At a fire some Janissaries not doing their duty properly, he had sour of them slung into it. Pour encourager les autres, as Voltaire has observed upon another occasion. He is always accompanied by a lion, who follows him like a dog, the other day he suffered him to accompany him

to the Divau, but the ministers were fo terrified that fome jumped out of the windows, one was near breaking his neck in flying down stairs, and the High Admiral and his lion were left to fettle the councils of the day toregularly- kept, that the money nathabas

I think it a lucky thing for the Ambassadors that the Turks neither pay nor receive vifits. Could any thing be so terrible as the society of the most ignorant and uninformed men upon earth? courage of the Capitan Peels, whe

vered, swith the dates and the places, were

quits Conflantinople the Sovercien thinks You know, I suppose, that they were always perfuaded it was impossible for a Russian fleet to come to Constantinople by any other fea than the Black Sea; and though the French endeavoured to prove to them by maps, the passage of their enemies to the Archipelago; till the Turkish fleet was engaged with the Ruffian in the Bay of Tchefme, no Turk would believe the poffibility of the thing min bereful ad gab radio

I am told here that a Mr. Bouverie, who defired to see Constantinople, came and looked at it from the frigate he was in—but never landed I really do not think he was to blame. Constantinople, and the entrance of the Bosphorus by the sea of Marmora, is the most majestic, magnificent, graceful, and lively scene the most luxuriant imagination can desire to behold.

beinch fementes

It was no wonder Constantine chose it for the feat of empire. Nature has composed of earth and water such a landscape, that tafte, unaffifted by ambitious reflections, would naturally defire to give the picture living graces; but I who am apt to suppose whatever is in possibility to exist, often place along the shore, Petersburgh, Paris, London, Moscow, Amsterdam, and all the great towns I have feen, separate from each other, and there is full room enough. Here I will end my suppositions, and think it better that man has done for little where nature has done fo muchet que tout est comme il doit etre; who ought with more justice to think so; I who have LETTER you you for my friend and brother. But lest you should not be of the same opinion as, to the length of this letter, I will now take my leave, and affure you I remain at all times and places, minister of the length of the same of the length of t

trance of the Bolehords by the fea of Marnoras, is signoissing Tooy ic, magnificent,
graceful, and lively scene the most lexariage
imagination can defire to behold.

I think it a locky thing for the Amolt Dad no wonter Configution choic it for the feat of empire . Nature has composed of earth and water such a landscape, that tafter unaffiled by cambulous ceil dions, would naturally defire to give the picture living graces; but I who am apt to fuppole whatever is in pollibility to saill, eften place along the more, l'ererburgh, Paris, London, Molcow, Amiledam, and call the great towns I have form feparate from each other, and there is full room enough. Here I will end my fuppositions, and think it better that man has done to little where nature has done to much et que tout est comme il doit etre, who ought with more juffice to think for I who have LETTER UUV

rivalet; but where it is jult wide enough to have the appearance of a thall river, the French fome time pail have dammed the

of water, to imitate those of Marly. Here

holies and trees have been placed in great regularity, and it is here that on a Friday

Turks in groupes are to be feen diving HE harbour called the Golden Horn, which separates Pera and Constantinople, has a fingularity I wish much to have explained toome! All the filth and rubbish of both towns care confrantly fluing into jit; cultom-houses, birracks, store-houses, the dock-yard, all these are placed on the borders of it; whole dunghills are swept into it no measures for keeping it clean are takeng no quays are formed by men; yet by the ftrength or variety of currents, or fome other natural cause, this port is always clean, and deep enough to admit of the entrance of the largest merchantmen; which, like as in all the other harbours in the canal, may be hooked on, close to the shore-This harbour grows narrower as it meets the fresh water, and ends at last in a small tos rivulet:

rivulet; but where it is just wide enough to have the appearance of a small river, the French fome time past have dammed the fresh water up, making of it square pieces of water, to imitate those of Marly. Here kiofks and trees have been placed in great regularity, and it is here that on a Friday Turks in groupes are to be feen dining, taking coffee, or smoaking upon carpets, foread under the shade of the immense and lofty platane. I can give you no other idea of the fize of some of these beautiful trees, but by telling you it corresponds to the gigantic landscape of which they make the finest fornament; yes, my dear Sir, othe largest oaks you can have seen would look, fet down by these, as little broomsticks. Women in groupes likewife, apart from the men, meet here; but when they come to these places, of which there are a great number near Constantinople, they whire what they imagine tofbe coaches, called arabats -- A vile machine like a covered cart, with rows of benches in the infide There are no fprings to them y and one day in a valley called l'Echelle du grand Seigneur, I rivulet: got

So if his details to the cabinet are as true as those in society—the business of the nation will go on admirably —

an afront to the nation, he layse- A partition of Englandation looker are able Prone b. 21 mbay lador's !- The English merchants are very

boog

here extremely offended at my lodging an

By

By the by, Sir, I forgot to tell you I found Sir Richard Worsley here, who has travelled much, with a person to take views for him. He shewed me a coloured drawing of the castle of Otranto; which, said he, I intend to present to Mr. W and pray, Sir, fays I, are you an acquaintance of his? No; upon which I hefitated not to ask him for it; that I as a friend of W- 's may have the pleasure of giving it to him. He intreated me to accept of some Egyptian peobles, as knife handles and I obtained for him a permission to go in the frigate, that brought me hither, to the Crimea here has given the other

I am told there is an English merchant here extremely offended at my lodging au Palais de France, and says, if Sir R. Ainstie's house was not good enough for me, he had a new house, which he would have emptied, and let me have had it all to myself—It is an affront to the nation, he says—A peeress of England to lodge at the French Ambas-sador's!—The English merchants are very good

good to me; I believe they guess the respect and esteem I have for them——

Mr. de Bukalow sent me a few days past one of Merlin's finest piano-fortes, to remain here as long as I stay; and Mr. de Choiseul found out a pedal-harp somewhere, and had it fet in my room-I believe people think it fo fingular a thing for a lady to come here without being obliged, as a minister's wife, that they mendeavour Ita keep me as long as they can; Mr. d'Herbert wife fome misfortunes attending ion blet counterbalance ther good, fo as to reduce othelportion of happinels to a level for manknow at least that _______ that you may make it an carthly Paradife; but the plague edbut carthquakes what iterallying fub-Think me not quite unworthy of your efteem and friendship and you will find person; being and to flom and remains whom the world, her very inmates envy those a Dattages -- and might not the base

pallions

LETTER

good to me; it believe they guels the refpect. and efteem I have for them de a breef

ed much, with a poolin totale whole Mr. de Bukalow fent me a few days pafta

main here as long as I tlay; and Mr. de Choifeul found out a pedal-harp fomewhere, and had it fet in my room I believe people think it to fingular a think fall adya to come here without being obliged, as a

IT would feem that every thing in nature which has remarkable advantages, has like wife fome misfortunes attending it that counterbalance the good, fo as to reduce the portion of happiness to a level for man-This beautiful enchanting country, kind. the climate, the objects, the situation of it, make it an earthly Paradife; but the plague --- but earthquakes---what terrifying fubjects, to make the thinking part fly it for ever. If things and persons may be compared, it is not a beautiful woman, who is handlomer than most of her sex, with accomplishments equal to her beauty; but whom the world, her very inmates envy those advantages --- and might not the base paffions LETTER

feeing, but found of the fineff-pillars are fit

I was led to this comparison by talking about the Grecian Islands, which I mean to visit--- they are all I am told volcanos; fome of them have disappeared; and those who have furnished Greece with their men of greatest genius, only like them, are to be found in books; and by an adventure which happened to us yesterday, as we embarked at Tophana. There are small platforms of wood fixed on to the edge of the water, where people leave or take boats. As we arrived a boat full of Turks landed with a corple, seemingly in great hafte, and as they passed, touched Mons. de Choifeul and me. He ftarted, and I asked him what was the matter---He told me he was fure it was a man dead of the plague; and in truth it was fo. Judge how disagreeable to one who had not been out for fix Werlation lafts Lethnom edition of the oblered may be: No pare

officiate.

and I have been to feethe Mofque of St. Sophia with two others ? The dome of St. Sophia is extremely large, and well worth feeing, but some of the finest pillars are set topfy-turvy, or have capitals of Turkish architecture. In these holy temples neither the beautiful statues belonging to Pagan times, nor the coftly ornaments of modern Rome, are to be feen: some shabby lamps, hung irregularly, are the only expence the Mahometans permit themselves, as a proof of their respect for the Deity or his Prophet. I went and fat some time up stairs, to look down into the body of the temple--- I faw feveral Turks and women kneeling, and feemingly praying with great devotion. Mosques are constantly open; and I could not help reflecting that their mode of worthip is extremely convenient for the carrying on a plot of any fort. A figure, wrapped up like a mummy, can eafily kneel down by another without being suspected, and mutter in a whisper any fort of thing; the longer the conversation lasts the more edified a filent observer may be. No particular hour for divine service, or person to officiate,

officiate, is appointed. It is true, that at certain hours of the day men are feen on the minarets or steeples, bawling and hallooing to all good Musfulmen, that it is the hour appointed for prayer; but they follow their own convenience or devout humour, and fay their prayers not only when but where they choose---for I have seen several Turks, in the most public and noisy places about Constantinople, kneeling and praying, without being the least deranged or disturbed by the variety of objects or noises that furrounded or passed by them. In order to procure me a fight of the Mosques, the Ambassador was obliged to apply for a permission; the Porte graciously gave one; in which I had leave to fee feventy-five. The burial places for the dead are very numerous, and in a manner furround Constantinople and Pera, forming very shady romantic walks, as the trees and gravestones are huddled together in a confused manner; both presenting great variety to those who ramble among them. grave-stone is crowned with a turban, the form of which shews the employment or quality

quality of the corpse when living—I shall send you a drawing that will give you some idea of them——

I can give you no just idea of the beauty of the trees; which, particularly in these burial places, are never touched, therefore fpread and grow in the most luxuriant and graceful disorder. There are no bounds fet, or fences to restrain or design the form of these burial places, some extend a mile or two; and, if it was not for one disagreeable reflexion, would be as pleafant to a foreigner as to a Turk; but when we consider that it is pestiferated earth we tread on; that every new made grave may contain a body rotting with the plague, and the flight manner in which it is covered with earth, from the hurry with which it is thrown in, we cannot with reason stay therein. Turks are predestinarians, and therefore imagine it is fate, and not the care which is taken in Christian houses that prevents them from dying of this horrid diforder; therefore walk unconcerned, under the dangerous shade of the trees that hang over their deceased neighbours-

Conftantinople is almost furrounded by a very high wall, turreted and flanked by large square towers, built by the Greek Emperors -- the style of architecture exactly like that of Warwick and Berkeley Caftle; but many of the square towers, which ferve as gateways, are mouldering away under the negligence of the Turks; most of whom believe in an ancient prophecy, which announces that the time is near when the Empress of Russia is to make her public and triumphal entry through one of these towers, as Empress of Greece, into Constantinople. Many have made up their minds, and taken their measures to transport themselves across the Bosphorus into Asia; nay, some go so far as to point to the very identical gateway through which she is to proceed. To fome nations it would be very agreeable that the Turkish empire was to be driven from a fituation, which feems by nature formed as an universal passage for trading nations, which the inactivity of the Turks has too long obstructed. And it is to be wished by all those who bear any respect to the best monuments of sculpture, ecasisiu that

that Athens, and all it yet contains, might not by Mahometan ignorance be entirely destroyed: at present, ruins, that would adorn a virtuoso's cabinet, are daily burnt into lime by the Turks; and pieces of exquisite workmanship stuck into a wall or fountain. There remains but a very little of that pillar that once probably was a fine ornament to the Atmeidan, or market for horses.

the Caybrels of Ruffia is to make her onchie

I have feen likewife the Sultan go in ceremony to prayers -- from the gate of the Seraglio to the door of the Mosque---it was but a few paces. He was preceded by a double row of lanissaries, to the amount of about an hundred and fifty, with other attendants; he was mounted on a grey horse led by two persons, and followed by his son, a fickly looking child, fitting on a milkwhite horse; over his head was held a green umbrella, the ribs of which were fet with diamonds. You must know diamonds are the things which the Turks are most fond of. While the Porte delays erecting batteries upon the most important posts, under the pretence

pretence of wanting money to pay for the pieces and work necessary for the defence of the empire, the jewellers cannot find diamonds enough to supply the demands of the Harem, for which they are paid ready money. It is the quantity, and not the quality of this stone, which they prize: fcarcely any other than rose diamonds are to be feen here-

I have been with a large party to fee the Captain Pacha's wife, but as this letter will not contain an account of this curious visit, I must defer my account of it to the next. Believe me. Sir, with the truest esteem and wards Romelia, we arrived the noifsafts

house and plantations about it are new end

PARAM DE FRANCE, PARA, May

Your faithful friend and fifter, of the male party were inflered to walls in

the earden; but the Minister's origes and notified at regal a one need building

made to contain a great enemity of water, and looked like a large clean ciffern. We

then were led up flairs, and upon the land-

from the house, where the ground floor was

LETTER

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protence of wanting money to pay for the pieces and work necollary for the defence of the empire, the jewellers, eagnor find

LETTER XLIX. soulderem, for which they are paid ready

money, alt is the quantity, and not the quality of this flone, which they price:

Carcely and other than role and Nad Tanad

PALAIS DE FRANCE, PERA, May 7, 1786.

to balleen here-

MONSIBUR de Choiseul proposed to the Ambaffadors wives and me to go and fee the Cupitan Pacha's country feat; accordingly we fet out with feveral carriages, and about a league from Constantinople, towards Romelia, we arrived there: The house and plantations about it are new and irregular. The Ambaffadors and the rest of the male party were suffered to walk in the garden; but the Minister's wives and myfelf were shewn into a separate building from the house, where the ground floor was made to contain a great quantity of water, and looked like a large clean ciftern. We then were led up stairs, and upon the landing-place, which was circular, the doors of feveral

feveral rooms were open. In some there was nothing to be feen, in others two or three women fitting close together; in one, a pretty young woman, with a great quantity of jewels on her turban, was fitting almost in the lap of a frightful negro woman; we were told she was the Capitan Pacha's fifter-in-law; fhe looked at us with much furprise; and at last, with great fear, threw herself into the arms of the Black woman. as if to hide herfelf. We were called away into a larger room than any we had feen, where the Capitan Pacha's wife, a middleaged woman, dreffed with great magnificence, received us with much politeness: many women were with her, and she had by her a little girl, dreffed as magnificently as herfelf, her adopted child. She made an excuse for not receiving us at the door, as fhe was dining with her husband when we arrived. Coffee, sherbet, and sweetmeats were offered, and we haftened to take our leave, as our cavaliers were cooling their heels in the garden. Albina Ren a orestano oranno da del

owob.

You can conceive nothing fo neat and clean to all appearance as the interior of this Harem; the floors and paffages are covered with matting of a close and strong kind; the colour of the straw or reeds with which they are made is a pale straw. The rooms had no other furniture than the cushions. which lined the whole room, and those, with the curtains, were of white linen. As the Turks never come into the room. either men or women, with the flippers they walk abroad with there is not a speck of fand or dirt within doors. I am femmelette enough to have taken particular notice of the drefs, which, if female envy did not spoil every thing in the world of women, would be graceful. It confifts of a petticoat and veft, over which is worn a robe with fhort fleeves; the one belonging to the lady of the house was of fattin, embroidered richly with the finest colours, gold and diamonds-A girdle under that, with two circles of jewels in front, and from this girdle hangs an embroidered handkerchief-A turban with a profusion of diamonds and pearls, seemed to weigh this lady's head down:

down; but what spoiled the whole was a piece of ermine, that probably was originally only a cape, but each woman increafing the fize of it, in order to be more magnificent than her neighbour, they now have it like a great square plaister that comes down to the hips; and thefe simple ignorant beings do not fee that it disfigures the tout ensemble of a beautiful dress. The hair is separated in many small braids hanging down the back, or tied up to the point of the turban on the outside. I have no doubt but that nature intended fome of these women to be very handsome, but white and red ill applied, their eye-brows hid under one or two black lines---teeth black by fmoaking, and an universal stoop in the shoulders, made them appear rather disgusting than handsome. The last defect is caused by the posture they sit in, which is that of a taylor, from their infancy-

The black powder with which they line their eyelids gives their eyes likewise a harsh expression. Their questions are as simple as their dress is studied—Are you marri-

tenger from the Hardwest he common after

ed? Have you children? Have you no disorder? Do you like Conftantinople? The Turkish women pass most of their time in the bath or upon their drefs; strange pastimes! The first spoils their persons. the last disfigures them. The frequent use of hot-baths destroys the folids, and these women at nineteen look older than I am at this moment. They endeavour to repair by art the mischief their constant soaking does to their charms; but till some one, more wife than the reft, finds out the cause of the premature decay of that invaluable gift, beauty, and fets an example to the rifing generation of a different mode of life, they will always fade as fast as the roses they are fo justly fond of inche Maulden, made their appear tailier

Our gentlemen were very curious to hear an account of the Harem, and when we were driving out of the court-yard, a meffenger from the Harem came running after us, to defire the carriages might be driven round the court two or three times, for the amufement of the Capitan Pacha's wife and the Harem, that were looking through the blinds; this ridiculous message was not complied with, as you may imagine; and we got home, laughing at our adventures.

You must not suppose that carriages may proceed in the streets of Pera, or Constant tinople, as fast as in those of London or Paris. A race of dogs, belonging to no one in particular but to every Turk indifferently, fwarm in the streets; and so accustomed are they to have the Turks on horseback. turn out of the middle of the street, where they lie balking in the fun, that our servants were obliged to stop the carriages and lift the dogs out of the way, several times, before we reached the Palais de France. Nothing is more horrible than the species of this animal here, all of the same race, an ugly currish breed; nothing more absurd than the general protection afforded them: on every dunghill you may fee a hundred fighting and scrambling for the filth they can scratch out of it; for the ill-understood charity, publickly given them, is by no means sufficient to feed them, and many hundreds die with hunger. No man has a

LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY 298

dog belonging to him, but all dogs are fuffered to lie and breed about the streets. Turtle-doves are likewise an object of respect with the Turks, and they are feen disputing the crumbs with the hungry curs in the freets - and la stand of the standard

re delicated to aladi nine that experienter Adieu, my dear brother, my best wishes and respects attend you-

enails stand out to slow the drive to proceed

Median to priming out of host logistic entry of a character of the ray, fewer it times, he fore we reached one Polain de Princell No. time is more bore bis than the foreign of this affired here, all of the lame race lan agly carrille based a nothing rossecutional eniona betradicio nonco ser dicasera del caribolomarka set successor i tesub wires ce design and committees and ancient to a Country of the for the like his and a page of action was able to be seen there will have of the photogram of those there, and many

ewarter and the firetay and to seenlon-Your's affectionately,

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elinevine and tout and said he going Con

to make my remarks. The houses are the trader, and burn as fail as marches front that the marchal which

need but ad dueds bas years saw non

at the edge of the water, and the Janifragies were very diligent, above leventy hours

My DEAR SIR, Italiain and onew

I Have seen a very horrible sight, though not a new one to those who inhabit Constantinople or Pera. Yesterday I went upon the Canal to see the departure of the Capitan Pacha, commanding the Turkish sleet, which set sail for Egypt; and at night a most dreadful sire broke out in Constantinople, probably kindled by the partizans of the commander, in order to persuade the Sultan that in the absence of this favourite, he is not in the same security as when he is at present—

You may be surprised at this supposition, but nothing is more frequent than tricks of this kind: I went up with the Ambassador and many more persons into the Observatory, and staid till three in the morning,

to make my remarks. The houses are like tinder, and burn as fast as matches from their slight construction and the material which is wood. The scene of horror and confusion was great, and though the fire began at the edge of the water, and the Janissaries were very diligent, above seventy houses were burnt presently——

The Sultan, when he wants to make the common people believe he has no fears, goes out incognito, in a hired boat with only two or three attendants. I had feen him come out thus of a back-door of his garden, just after the fleet had failed; the fire at night was calculated to renew his fears, if he had lost them. But here it is known when he fallies forth without guards and ceremony: it is like children that fing in the dark, to make their nurses believe they are not afraid—

Upon new buildings or children, the Turks imagine the looks of Christians bring ill luck—and so to attract what they call the evil fight, upon arches or houses they sufpend

pend a ball, or some fantastic thing to fix the attention of those who pass, in order that the eyes may not be fixed too long on the building. As to children, particularly the Sultan's, the guards hide them when Christian men or women would look at them—

reliefs are now forfakens. Floresis on alaidar

All this is very childish indeed; but there are a thousand superstitious ideas the Turks have relative to the Franks, which is the name by which they distinguish every one who wears an European dress. Among others, they imagine them to have an intuitive knowledge in physic—and ask Christians oftener to give them a cure for disorders than any other question.

The red leather pocket-books, embroidered with gold fo neatly, and which you may have feen, are to be had cheap here; half-a-guinea or fifteen shillings is the highest price for them: I shall fend you one or two, and beg you will keep my letters to you in them. I know, dear Sir, the magnificent

exists

nificent outside of them will not please you half so well as the simple scrawl within

the sevential not be fixed too long, on

Among many abfurdities the Turks are guilty of, there is one for which I fee no reason. The Sultans formerly built different palaces on the borders of the Canal, which are now forfaken. There is one on the Afiatic fide in the midst of a fine garden, falling to ruin very fast: In it there are yet coftly looking-glaffes and furniture, these are not removed but suffered to fall and perish as it may please the winds and ruin to direct. As no one is to touch or remove any thing, the Porte and public are equally losers; the garden, large enough to make a beautiful park, is quite wild; and as no one goes into it, one of the finest spots on that coast, just facing the Seraglio, is loft to every one. I find this is the case with every royal residence, which, when abandoned by the caprice of the fovereign, is not demolished or unfurnished, but left in the fame manner way god bins own

If there are many simple and absurd cuftoms and opinions among the Turks, there exists

exists likewise much generosity and magnificence in their conduct when in an opulent fituation. No minister of the Porte has an interview with a foreign ambaffador, or ftranger of any rank, without making prefents; which these return according to their opulence, or inclination to be noble. Mr. de Choiseul will not avail himself of this opportunity of becoming rich, for I am told he never receives any thing without giving in return a present of double the value; and I am fure more from the noble disposition of his own mind, than for the honour of his King and country-though both in him would weigh greatly towards this conduct. It is not so with - and -

You see nothing is more easy here than for a Minister to make money of interviews, and turn political conversations into folid gold—

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tions malicious observers. Or milery, up tell a turion, woman is beyond conception universible that no universible that no

empropriated to her of in great boules, and wives of the Torks, who compose the

The Turks in their conduct towards our fex are an example to all other nations. A Turk has his head cut off—his papers are examined—every thing in his house seized—but the wife is provided for; her jewels are left her—

The Harem is facred even to that rapacious power which has feized the mafter's life, only because he was rich. It may be faid, that in Turkey likewife, women are perfectly fafe from an idle, curious, impertinent public, and what is called the world can never diffurb the ease and quiet of a Turkish wife. Her talents, her beauty, her happiness, or misery, are equally concealed from malicious observers. Of misery, unless a Turkish woman is beyond conception unreasonable, I cannot imagine that her portion can be great; for the wife whose wretched husband earns subfiftence by carrying water, or burthens, fits at home bedecked with jewels, or goes out as her fancy directs, and the fruits of his labour are appropriated to her use. In great houses, the wives of the Turks, who compose the train

be subservient to the state of the suff wife, and she treats them as she pleases in her Harem. According to what I hear, a Turkish husband does not care for his wife, as the object of his passion, except for a very short space of time; but as wife she enjoys all the luxury of his fortune; and I repeat it, Sir, I think no women have so much liberty, safe from apprehension, as the Turkish—and I think them, in their manner of living, capable of being the happiest creatures breathing.

I have been to fee two Greek brides in Confiantinople: Their custom is to receive every body who has any ouriofity to see their wedding clothes. These were very magnificent, and the women pretty; and looked prettier from a singular contrast in the turn of their features. One had a true Greek sace, her head small, her nose straight, large blue eyes, with dark or rather black eyelids and hair, and her eyebrows straight; her neck long and round, her person rather inclining to lean than sat; a soft and sad

X

countenance. The other was fattish : had black lively eyes, with a chearful laughing countenance, her blood feemed to ebb and flow with more vivacity than her fifter'sin-law. Her mouth, rather large, shewed a fine fet of teeth, while the one with a fmaller mouth and prettier teeth, feemed as unwilling to shew them, or light up her fine features with fmiles, as the black-eved bride was ready to laugh upon every or no occasion. They had both very little red on, and the pallid fkin of the delicate Greek was perfectly fuited to the form of the one --- the other blushed often. They might have ferved for good models of the Tragic and Comic Muse. I would Sir Joshua had been at my elbow, his compositions are fine enough to fatisfy a youthful poet's imagination, but here his pencil might not have difdained to copy two fuch charming originals. It is a very rare thing in this country to find fair or auburn hair. I am told if a flave can be bought with fuch-many more purses are given for them than for any other. A large fum of money here is reckoned by purses. Adieu for the present, dear Sir-

-nima

may you receive have the satisfaction in reading my letters, that I feel in devoting my solitary moments to you---and believe me for ever,

DETTER

Your attached and faithful fifter,

are and the late Balle Belleville

E. C.

Parate mu Prance, Para, May 6, 1986.

de maintarrana negra encircation et OU must not suppose, my dear Sir, that I am fo delighted with the fcene before me, that I mean not to avail myfelf of being fo near the Grecian Islands. I had consisted Mr. de Choisenl upon the best method of hiring a veffel, but the difficulties werb to great that, with his usual goodness and poinches, he has found a method of oblicerating them all by lending me a little frigate called the Tarleton, of fourteen guns, commanded by a very pleafant civil little man, and his friend, Mir. de Truguet; this fittle Weste is English built, and was taken in Anterioa. More de Choisent, whose health Councillo hot baths of Burth, is to ac-

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X2 LETTER

may you receive have the fulsiaction in reading my letters, that I feel in devoting ne folitary moments to you and believe

LETTER LI.

Your stacked and faithful fifter,

PALAIS DE FRANCE, PERA, May 6, 1786.

Saringoilland to their thesing on Being any the Acres page 15 miles, as the Machaeve

Y OU must not suppose, my dear Sir, that I am so delighted with the scene before me. that I mean not to avail myself of being so near the Grecian Islands. I had consulted Mr. de Choiseul upon the best method of hiring a vessel, but the difficulties were so great that, with his usual goodness and politeness, he has found a method of obliterating them all by lending me a little frigate called the Tarleton, of fourteen guns, commanded by a very pleasant civil little man, and his friend, Mr. de Truguet; this little frigate is English built, and was taken in America. Monf. de Choiseul, whose health requires the hot-baths of Burfa, is to ac-LETTER

Xa

company

company us to the port of Mondague, and when he is landed fafely, I shall fail for the places which he, as the best director I can have, will order: I shall take two of his artists with me, and in all things be guided by him. You see, Sir, my happy star is then to permit me to see places in an agreeable manner, with less difficulty, and more comfort than generally falls to the lot of one person. Some old wife observer says, a single missortune never comes alone: I may say so of pleasant circumstances.

I should imagine the different stile of life here to that in Europe must instructe Mr. de Choiseul's spirits, and of course his health. I cannot call this a social place, the Ambassadors are totally confined for conversation or society to themselves, and you know very well, it is not being incorporated into the carps diplomatique that gives a person the qualities necessary to make them good company. The different interests of their different courts must inevitably make them disagree in public matters, and that disagree in public matters, and that disagreement

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And now, Sir, we will turn to the Greeks, which are as numerous as the Turks here. The remains or rather renovation of Greek beauty is often to be feen among them but their patriotic spirit seems all centered in this age, in a violent attachment to the borders of the Canal. It is always among them that a prince is named by the Porte to reign in Moldavia and Wallachia; they stay generally three years, and retire with great fortunes, which they lay out in houses and gardens in the neighbourhood of Constantimople, where they are pretty fure they shall not be suffered to die in peace, but are generally beheaded; repeated examples do greement

not deter them from staying, and leading a life of continual fear. They conceal as much as possible their riches, but the Seraglio has good spies, and these wretched Greeks are absolutely, through a just fear, prisoners in their own houses. It seems possible that the sight of the Bosphorus makes up to them for the loss of every other pleasure. A strange infatuation, when there is another empire whose religion is theirs, where they would meet with protection, and into which they might retire with their fortunes—

I saw the other day the public departure of a new named Prince for Wallachia. The procession was very sine, his own court and guards, with many escorts from the Porte, preceded and sollowed him two by two, a great number of horses, Janissaries, and cooks—the horses coverings were of cloth of gold or rich embroideries; two white horses tails on sticks, and a kind of cap like a helmet, the emblem of his dignity, were carried before him. He was an elderly man.

whatever harmony positioned their touis,

man; and knowing the Ambassador, he looked up at the windows where we were sitting, and nodded. This cortége lasted a long time, and was really as sine a procession as ever I saw. This Prince calls himself Nicolai Morezzind, he is originally of the Island of Naxia—and he has taken a name that is not his own, because it is a better one with the Porte—

there is another empire, whole religion is

The lyre of the ancients is often to be seen in the hands of the Greeks; but I suppose in ancient days, as in these, whatever harmony possessed their souls, it affected only their eyes. From the lyre, or from any miserable siddle or guittar they touch they only draw the most abominable discordant sounds, that accompany a kind of bawling, which they sancy is singing. Indeed music is a thing of which Turks and Greeks have not the least idea.

I am fore you wish me prosperous gales, and I will write from the first place I can find

hories tails on flicks, and a kind of capilike

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

find any conveyance for a letter to reach you-

MODERAL BAT TO BE RELIABLE AND

CHARLES TALL MAKE A COMPANIES SHOW

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Adieu, my dear Sir,

With all respect and affection,

I remain yours fincerely

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LETTER LII.

Adies, my dracSin.

tind any copyroting for a letter to track

PERA, May 11, 1786. Twelve at Night.

Intended not to have written before I reached the Trojan coast at least, but as fome account of the Sultan will not be uninteresting, I shall tell you what I have heard. He is extremely fearful, timid, and ignorant, totally unable to quell the interested little intrigues of his ministers, and direct the interior policy of his cabinet or empire. His excessive ignorance makes it impossible for him to imagine it necessary he should be acquainted with any thing out of Constantinople. He has an implicit faith in Hassan, the admiral or Capitan Pacha-that man's personal bravery being a kind of refuge for the Sultan's fears. The body of Janissaries fometimes make a revolt-feveral governors of provinces or Pachas have revolted at one time-fires are so frequent in Constantino-LETTER pleple—and at present the Russian cabinet is so exigeant, that the moment is not far off when the Turks must be trampled upon, or break out with an honest indignation. There is a large party now murmuring loudly against the patience of the Porte; amidst this confusion is it to be wondered at that a man who has never been out of the Seraglio, of course less resolute than half the women in it, should tremble on his throne?

Selim, his nephew, who is to fucceed him, is about fix-and-twenty, and I am told has an understanding that breaks through the effeminate education he has received. Among other proofs of his being of a resolute disposition, as soon as he knew the horrid custom of strangling every infant which is born in the Seraglio, not the child of the reigning Sultan, he declared he would never be the cause of a human creature's death; and has constantly avoided any opportunities of becoming a father.

sicul math like the Prince in the Ara-

To night all the people who have been presented to me came to wish me a safe and pleasant voyage of the me a safe and

come in, looking as like the Cousin Hogreften, as possible, and assured me the Islands of Naxos and Smyrna were ravaged by the plague at this moment; and that the rocks and storms in the Archipelago were the most dangerous in the world; that he wished me a safe return, but my intended voyage was very perilous. A stifled smile upon some people's faces, and the settled reputation he has for invention, made me persectly easy, and if his intention was to render me otherwise, it has failed thoroughly; nor could we refrain from laughing when this Hogresten took his leave—

The Venetian Ambassador here is a very fensible man, but he dislikes his post; his passion is Rome; where he might sollow his taste for the fine arts. He is very conversible, and I dare say feels, as Mons. de Choiseul must, like the Prince in the Arabian

bian Nights, who landed in a country where all the inhabitants were turned into stone: for indeed a nation with which one does not affociate, is a nation of statues to strangers who are forced to remain in it, except that the people walk, ride, and go in boats-

Mr. de Choiseul has some excellent muficians, and we have had concerts; there are ladies that fing, but according to my usual shyness about music, I shall let no one here know I can for _____ for ____ and fo remaining I with you a good night with and the chieves, and the officers, and the chieves are the contract of the contr eare contained us all I do not know, but

to it was, and all our fervants. It was the inch weather in the world, and we palled

functionale: from their es eape Bourbonton; which I the promounter of land that then's pure of the port of Moudaght, it is tonished to the chiral and a half; from ways book to had all a nondounced special thirteen. Las we had that higher wind, we did not make their fact and forly miles

(note ill ada colledatio Princes, to the lie left, which are leven miles and a field from Con-

LETTER

ben Wielts, woolended in a coon for where aftine inhabitants were turned auto flaues for indeed a nation with which one does dot

who are forced to certain in at except that

the people-walk, ride, and go at boats

The total as one Atuens, May 20, 1786.

ficians, and we have had concerts, there 1 Set out on the 12th, at half past fix in the evening, on board the Tarleton, which contained Mr. de Choiseul and great part of his household, myself, my fellow-traveller, and the officers; how this little frigate contained us all I do not know, but fo it was, and all our fervants. It was the finest weather in the world, and we passed those islands, called the Princes, to the left, which are feven miles and a half from Constantinople; from those to Cape Bourbouron, which is the promontory of land that forms part of the port of Moudagna, it is four-and-twenty miles and a half; from Cape Bourbouron to the port of Moudagna, thirteen. As we had but little wind, we did not make these four-and-forty miles and HETTER

and a half in less than seventeen hours; and after having landed our fick but amiable Ambassador, we set sail again, and when fairly out at fea, we had a most violent florm, and with difficulty faved ourselves from the Island of Marmora, a most tremendous naked rock, which feems only placed in the midst of that fea to receive a wreck from a thunder-storm. I was heartily fick and tired, for the shaking of fo fmall a veffel shocks my slight person most horridly. When we were just over against the Trojan shore, I would fain have landed, but as there is nothing to fee on the furface of the ground, and we had not time to stay, and dig for the ashes of the heroes' buried there, we contented ourselves with supposing what we might have found; we deplored Leander's fate as we passed the Straits, and found there the Capitan-Pacha and his fleet: our little frigate saluted him, he returned our falutation. We paffed the western points of the Islands of Mittelina and Ipfera, leaving to the left the Island of Scio: to the right that of Miconia, and the little one ed torthe firango appears not in lider from

one of Dragonissa, and landed at the Mand of Naxia or Naxos. I saw but little remains of the temple dedicated to Bacchus, which stands on the point of a rock, which probably was part of the island when the temple was built; at present one must feramble in a boat to reach that point where it stands; a fine proportion gives room to suppose it might have been very majestic. I was shewn the fountain beside which it is said the forsaken Ariadne wept her lover's shight, and where Bacchus sound her; it is of white marble, too much destroyed by time to admit of description, and contains a spring of clear water.

The town of Naxos is a poor place; we waited near four hours to see a Naxiote maiden dressed in her holiday clothes, which are neither decent nor pretty: A short shift reaching to her knees served as a petticoat; her vest was fantastic beyond conception, pearls, seathers, beads, sowed on, in various forms; and two wings like those of a buttersly, stuck between her shoulders, added to the strange appearance. Her head and

to flay, and die for the effice of the heroce

and neck were adorned with gold, chains, pearls, stones, ribbands; in my life I never faw so bizarre a figure. We took our leave of her, making many excuses for the trouble we had given her, and failed for the small island of Antiparos, which is to the right of Paros, where I could plainly discover the mouths of feveral quarries of that famous marble, of which, had I possessed a fairy's wand, I would have conveyed large blocks to England, and laid them at the feet of my friend Mrs. Damer, whose talent for fculpture makes her as diftinguished in that art as in every other which she has chosen to profess-though her modesty has concealed many from the world-

Mr. de Choiseul's artists were to take astronomical and geometrical observations of the samous grotto, and I had promised to descend into it with them. An ass led by two Greeks was waiting on the shore for me, as the heat was excessive, and my companions were assaid I should be too much satigued if I had walked. Indeed it was a league distant from the shore, and we asserted.

and feweral and one and Greeks execeded us

cended constantly; turning suddenly to the left, we descended a little, and a scene truly romantic offered itself; a vaulted semicircle formed by craggy rocks, some bearing the appearance of pillars, which seemed to support the pendant roof, and caverns which afforded a refreshing shade to different flocks of goats which the Greek shepherds had driven in, and were resting by, was an object worthy the pencil of my companions—

flet of my frend Ams Damey, whole talent

Here we rested, and a small hole on the ground was pointed to me as the entrance of the grotto. I was obliged to crawl in, a strong cord was fastened to the outside, and several sailors and Greeks preceded us with slambeaux; it required a good deal of courage and dexterity to proceed, sometimes I sat, and slid down small points of rock, which were the only support for hands or seet; in two places the descent was perpendicular; there rope ladders were fastened, and in one or two places, through holes on the lest, we could look down perpendicularly into the grotto, where I arrived safely, resusing

refusing constantly to be assisted, for I thought myself in greater safety in trusting to my own hands and feet than to the affishance of others, who had enough to do in preventing themselves from slipping

Tournefort fays the grotto is three hundred fathoms perpendicular from the entrance; it is three hundred feet only; but as there are feveral windings in the paffage, in times when mathematical calculations were in less perfection than at prefent, the mistake was an easy one. The feeble description my pen may trace of this famous grotto I must defer at present; I yet remember with pleasure its gloomy freshness, and the sweet spring of soft water we found in one corner of it, that made us relish our cold collation with much pleafure. My patient contemplation of objects, which the filent and cold hand of time only can produce, was very favourable to the artist who was taking a drawing of the interior of the grotto, intended for Mr. de Choiseul's second volume of his publication, du Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece, where I am to be feated at the foot of what they call le Grand

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Grand Autel. Would, my dear and honoured friend, you had been fitting by my
fide, for I fear no pen or pencil can do
justice to the immensity of objects I saw,
nor the beauty of them. When I recollect
the coolness of my seat, I feel the more fatigued with the almost insupportable heat
of this place, so I quit my pen—

Adieu, dear brother, with what pleasure I write to you I give you leave to guess.

were in less with then than, at prefent the

cooling and the many years of the southern

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RETTER foot of what they call le

LETTER LIV.

ATHENS, May 21, 1786. *

HE water, which diffils drop by drop constantly from the top of the grotto, hardens, and by degrees the first drop acquires a confistency like a brittle and thin shell; the the next extends round the first, so that upon breaking off and examining the pendent point, at the end of which there was constantly a drop of clear water, it resembles many glass quills that are made to go within each other; the last forming a more confiderable circle than that hardened to precede it. These are of a beautiful colour like alabaster. The altars and pillars which rife from the ground upwards, some of them being taller than the tallest men, are of a different colour to those which descend, a greyish brown, and seemingly more hard than the hardest stone; but evidently caused

caused by the dropping of the water likewise; and it must be a curious speculation for naturalists to explain why the same matter, in the same atmosphere, should, in their congelation, produce such different petrifactions; the cause seems perfectly natural to me; for the first is suspended, and as it were congeals in the air, while the other rests upon the rock, and settles gradually into stone, like sand in the bowels of the earth.

confiftency like a Brittle and time thell; the

When the Russian steet was here, some of the officers broke off some glorious pillars, which by a slow process, and probably by the distillations going in the same perpendicular line downwards for ages, had reached from the top to the bottom of the grande salle---I saw them in a very imperfect state at Petersburgh, and in the grotto the tops and bottoms of them; for the material being so brittle they could not be broken off in their length. If the Empress could know how little satisfaction the curious must receive by seeing them in an imperfect and mutilated state in her Museum—

and

and what beautiful things they must have been in the grotto--- fhe would grieve with me, that ever a defire of obliging could induce her officers to commit what I think a facrilege against antiquity. Nothing can be more beautiful than the shapes the chrystalifations have taken in some parts of the ceiling, if I may fo call it, of this place---Wherever by any accident the congealing drop has been removed from its direction, it takes another course--As there are millions constantly oozing out and congealing, fome of which are removed accidentally, the petrifactions represent the folds of drapery curtains, hanging festoons, &c. As to the altars, as the French call them, which mount spirally towards the cieling, their ends have been deranged likewise, and wherever the congelation has ceased at the point, it is like a cauliflower head; and most of them look like pyramids composed of cauliflowers, supposing them to be brown; the contrast of this form, as well as the colour of the superior part, is a great addition to the beauty of the place. After the drawings were taken, the measures ascertained.

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ascertained, and the artists had perfectly finished what Mons, de Choiseul had commanded them to do, we fearched in every corner of the grotto, and found another chamber lower than that we were in, with feveral recesses unsuspected by us; names were engraven on the most conspicuous parts of the grande falle, and we left ours engraved in the rock, and burnt into a board, for any bold adventurer to read after us---and reascended, but with much more difficulty than we had entered, for one of the rope-ladders was fo contrived that I could not reach from one step while my foot was on the other; how I scrambled up at last I cannot very well tell-but I was not forry to fee the light of the fun again --- I was now much surprised to find myself surrounded by Greek peafant women, one pointing to her head, another to her flomach, a third to her arm, all bewailing their ill state of health, and touching my clothes with devotion --- I found at last, that hearing a woman had descended, they took her to be a supernatural being, and was perfectly convinced I could cure all diforders;

ders; nor could I tirer myself d'affaire, otherwise than by distributing some thieves vinegar which I had in my pocket—

One of the most fingular scenes I ever faw, was the descending of about five-andtwenty people after I was at the bottom of the grotto, most of them with torches; as there was but one rope to hold by, when we were obliged to have recourse to it, I infifted that only five people should go down with me---and the rest set out when we were fafely landed, left the rope should break. As the passage to the grande salle is winding, and as there are many gaps in it, we caught and loft fight of these people alternately and of the torches--- The brilliancy of the petrifactions, the jagged shapes of the rocks, through which we faw the men, the darkness of part of the grotto, and the illuminations which reflected light in new places every moment, displayed the strangest and most beautiful scenery that can be imagined. Doubtless, my dear Sir, there are many observations, easy to make, which my ignorance prevents me from attaining tofic

taining to, but you will be amply satisfied, when Mr. de Choiseul's account of this grotto shall appear—

He has promifed me two copies of his works; and there his pencil will give you a better idea of this remarkable curiofity than my pen poffibly can. And now I confess to you, that had it not been that my pride role superior to my fears, I never should have gone down. Mr. de C_____, when we were laying out the plan of my Grecian tour, faid, Jamais femme n'a descendue dans la grotte d'Antiparos, peu d'hommes veulent y descendre; mais vous, Miladi vous, il faut absolument que vous y entriez. When I had got about two or three yards into the narrow entrance of the cavern, the smoke of the torches, which could only find iffue there, almost took my breath away, and I was forced to fet myself down, or rather lie upon the rock---as I fell almost suffocated--and I was upon the point of going out again: but I should have been ashamed to have seen the spirited Ambassador, who had ran fo many risques in searching after

after the truths of antiquity, if I had returned without seeing the Grotte d'Antiparos, and I took courage and descended—

We supped very agreeably on board the Tarleton, and looked over the pieces we had brought out of the Grotto; but they were so brittle, they almost mouldered away at the touch; I put some into a box with cotton. As we sailed for this place we passed the islands of Siphanto, Milos, Argentiera, St. George of Arbora---and arrived happily in the Piræan port, in which remain the two pedestals of the lions which are now at the door of the Arsenal at Venice—

There is nothing left in these islands worth the stopping to look at, and they all appear like naked rocks from the sea, of a volcanic nature—several have disappeared, and others have been so shaken by earth-quakes that they are uninhabited—I made a little drawing of one, which will give you a persect idea of them all—

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From the Piræan port to Athens the ground rifes gradually---and the only fine things which are feen are, to the left near the fea, a large grove or wood of olive trees; and just below the town, standing unincumbered with other objects, the fuperb, the beautiful temple of Theseus; the architecture fimple and grand; proportioned with majesty and grace; it has flood to this day an eternal monument of the good taste of the ancients. But I now finish this letter, for upon paper as upon land, there is no fuch thing as tearing me away from this charming building; fo I shall defer some account of it with other things to another sheet-

Adieu, dear brother,

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Charmed and chieppointed as three de I HE Temple of Minerva, in the citadel of Athens, was used by the Turks as a magazine for powder, which blowing up has flung down fuch a quantity of beautiful sculpture that I should be very happy to have permission to pick up the broken pieces on the ground---but, alas, Sir, I cannot even have a little finger or a toe, for the Ambaffador who had been a whole year negociating for permission to convey to Constantinople a fragment he had pitched upon, and thought himfelf fure of, will be fadly disappointed. The failors were prepared with cranes, and every thing necesfary to convey this beautiful relick on board the Tarleton; when after the governor of the citadel, a Turk, had received us with great politeness, he took Mr. de Truguet afide,

aside, and told him, unless he chose to endanger his life, he must give up the thoughts of touching any thing---- That there was an intrigue in the Seraglio to displace him, and that if any thing was removed, that plea would be fufficient for his enemies to get his head ftruck off--Chagrined and disappointed as Mr. de Truguet was, he could not with any humanity press the performance of the promise; and we returned to the Conful's, very much concerned at the excessive injustice and ignorance of the Turks, who have really not the smallest idea of the value of the treasures they possess, and destroy them wantonly on every occasion; for, from one of the pillars of the temple of Theseus, they have fliced a piece of marble, to burn into lime for the confiruction of a Turkish fountain: and fuch is the fate of many a chef d'œuvre of the best Grecian sculppared with granes, and every thing marot

The citadel is in an extremely elevated fituation, and if wisdom was the virtue the Athenians prized most, the temple could not

fary to convey this beautiful reliefs on board

not be better placed, for the Goddess to direct and overlook their actions-The Governor's daughters received me, and the Consul's wife, and a relation of theirs was brought in who was a melancholy prey to fome inward difease, that was washing a fine form and features to decay. I was applied to, and preffed to give a receipt to cure her; and, when our vifit was ended. the Governor and his fons were as importunate as the women had been; fo I advised cream of tartar whey, being fure it could not hurt her. I am fure you laugh if you think there is any thing in my countenance that may lead people to take me for a physician—but the fact is, that the Turks ask every stranger for prescriptions-I will give you no account of our interview with the Turkish women-dress, manners, reception is the same every where. the clothes and jewels more or less magnificent according to the quality of the hufbandmeredible ries of that temples of

In many authors you will find an account of the Temple of Minerva; of a sweet little temple

not thinking the earth, more trained enough.

temple called the Lanthorn of Diogenes, which is in good preservation; and of the Temple of the Winds likewife, the interior of which is not at all damaged, but the outfide is half funken in the ruins of Athens. which has often been ruined, and many things bearing the stamp of the artist, are, like the artift, buried in the earth---From my bed-chamber window I look down upon the ruins of a beautiful gateway, the half of whose pillars are only to be seen, on the fuperior part much damaged, and, three large florks nefts, with the old and young--their filth and habitation finishing the melancholy shade, which the rust of time and the abominable ignorance of the Turks have cast over them—

The few remaining pillars of the Temple of Jupiter Olympus, or rather supposed to be that which contained the statues of all the Gods, give one a very good idea of the incredible size of that temple. A hermit, not thinking the earth mortifying enough, had perched himself upon the top of one of these pillars, and never descended for above twenty

and give you so decount of our finishment

twenty years; he is long fince dead, but his habitation was quite large enough for one man. Nothing can exceed the magnitude of these enormous columns; all fluted of the Corinthian order. I think there were two very natural reasons why our astonishment at these stupendous works should cease---The first is, in ancient days, slaves or helotes were by hundreds or thousands to be fed, the mafters of them, it is reasonable to suppose, would keep them employed the fecond is, the climate and foil were unfit for gardens, marble of the pureft and whitest kind was not only found at Paros, but close to Athens --- May we not imagine that this was dug out and worked up, under the direction of the Athenian architects and sculptors, by these slaves; the ornamental part, and perhaps only the finishing strokes of that, was only done by the hand of a mafter, in either sculpture or architecture. We produce effects for the pencil by the trees we plant in our parks or gardens; the Athenians could neither form landscape or shade by these--but they brought to perfection an art which gave them

them

them feats and walks; fecured from the fcorching rays of the fun, by their marble edifices, which were both useful and ornamental .-- A little orange-garden, not twenty feet square, is shown at Athens, as a more delicious thing in these days than a new temple, a pillar confecrated, or a prize gained in the Olympic games. We make a lawn, or plant a clump---they raised an edifice. The variety of these, and the number of pillars, destined only to commemorate the most trifling events, prove that it was the natural produce of the foil; and the impossibility of their ingenuity being employed in any thing but that which caused architecture and sculpture to be brought to that exquisite perfection in which we find it to this hour

A book written by Guilletere, which you probably have, gives a very good account of the port; but the lion and many things he faw do not exist at present—and the llyssus, that river on whose banks so many philosophers and heroes have walked in times

connected party and pitting only the

and the other protected, the arts and sciences, is now no more—it has been drained to water the gardens of Athensby many cuts, which with the bed of the river are scarcely now to be traced—

It was Pericles that built the Temple of Minerva; in the Citadel, on the principal entrance, the baffo-relievos are executed in the most masterly manner; there is a female figure holding the reins to drive two fiery steeds, which feem to snort and prance in marble—

As to the basso-relievos of the Temple of Theseus, the sew that remain are mutilated, and represent the combats between Theseus and the Amazons---Part of the Theatre remains---and every object that I saw made me grieve most truly that I could not restore things to their primitive state of persection---As to the many recesses and arches over one another, that seem to belong to the Theatre, it is impossible to ascertain the use that was made of them; nor

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do I think it a search worthy of our times. But it would be worthy the Emperor's situation to take advantage of the desire the Porte has to oblige him, in order to collect the fragments of the sculpture of the Temple of Minerva, to preserve them as examples to this or rising generations, and as models for the ingenious workman to study from----I am called away to see the Baths----

Your's affectionately,

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LETTER

looked both of Thefe Baths are the group amuleument of the wonden, they flay gene-The five hours in them; that is in the

LETTER LVI. is acree law to many the women at

or certogethm, nor fat ones to fat as thefel flore is much art and recovery in the ar-

rangement of their drefs -the thift parti-THE Baths here are very well contrived to stew the rheumatism out of a person's constitution--but how the women can support the heat of them is perfectly inconceivable—The Conful's wife, Madame Gaspari, and I went into a room which precedes the Bath, which room is the place where the women drefs and undrefs, fitting like tailors upon boards-there were above fifty; fome having their hair washed, others dyed, or plaited; some were at the last part of their toilet, putting with a fine gold pin the black dye into their eyelids; in short, I saw here Turkish and Greek nature, through every degree of concealment, in her primitive state-for the women sitting in the inner room were absolutely so many Eves---and as they came out their flesh looked

looked boiled-These Baths are the great amusement of the women, they slay generally five hours in them; that is in the water and at their toilet together-but I think I never faw fo many fat women at once together, nor fat ones so fat as these. There is much art and coquetry in the arrangement of their dress--the shift particularly, which closes by hooks behind between the shoulders; after it is fastened round the waist, there is a species of stay or corfet, that I had no idea of, but which to whom melted down as these were, was perfectly necessary. We had very pressing folicitations to undrefs and bathe, but fuch a disgusting fight as this would have put me in an ill humour with my fex in a bath, for ages. Few of these women had fair skins or fine forms -- hardly any -- and Madame Gaspari tells me, that the encomiums and flattery a fine young woman would meet with in these baths, would be aftonishing---I flood fome time in the door-way between the droffing-room and the Bath, which last was circular, with niches in it for the bathers to fit in; it was a very fine room with a ftone looked

stone dome---and the light came through fmall windows at the top---

In the evening, the Athenian girls were invited to perform before me the ancient dance called Ariadne's dance. A more stupid performance as a dance I never faw; but I can conceive that the pantomime of it represents the despair of Ariadne, when the faw herfelf forfaken. A woman, that is to fay she who is the most esteemed dancer, gets up, and with a handkerchief in one hand, waves it about in a languid manner; with the other the holds the hand of a fecond, who leads a third, and fo on: they move in a string, ten, twelve, fix, eight, the number is indifferent, and this female line moves in a circle, or according to the direction it shall please the girl with the handkerchief to give; her eyes are fixed on the ground, and her step is a fort of swim or fink; the music is as dull and uniform as her steps, which like her eyes, never lose the ground the sandness are thought on the said

A sweet little Greek, a girl of five years old, the adopted child of Madame Rogne, the

the French Consul's sister, joined in this dance, and then came and sat in my lap, and went to sleep in my arms; she was something like my Keppel, and her little caresses gave me more pleasure than all the languid sigures of the dancers before my eyes. To-morrow I set out again upon these seas, where at this hour Turkish ignorance presents different scenes to those that existed, when the Athenians gave encouragement to heroes and sages—

These Seas, where Science in her spring appear'd, In which the infancy of arts was rear'd; When Poetry was in the bloom of youth, And fiction beautified each vulgar truth: Here Ariadne wept; and there was feen How Thefeus conquer'd th' Amazonian Queen; Here Phryne's charms in Parian marble shone, There Gods and Goddesses could be undone; Here Aristotle liv'd, whose genius sway'd Th' Athenian youth; who liften'd and obey'd Those precepts, with unerring wisdom fraught, With which he charm'd the pupils that he taught; To men he prov'd that eloquence was fame. And the Lyceum lives but in his name; Here Fate's stern mandates were by Homer given, To Deities of his imagin'd Heaven, From isle to isle the Muses point his way, And all the Heathen Gods his lyre obey. Apropos to Homer; every island claims the honour of receiving his last breath, and none will give up the idea of having possessed living or dying so remarkable a person.

If his ghost will appear to me and settle this matter clearly, I will then inform you better; at present I must finish this letter with assuring you that the only thing of which I am positively certain is, that I am with much truth and regard,

Your affectionate fifter, ab bus

unnotics of locality and could has a young wife very lively and civil. There is lying at anchor here the Minerva, a beautiful rench for of feventy-five guns, commanded by the Chevally of Lygondes, a Knight of Malta, an electly and politic man, who happens to be a near relation of Lord Ellunting con, and we were not a livile pleased to talk of him, and design a relation of cultip with a person which any one might be showned to call friend or parent. He had five-and-swenty young Erench officers with him, when is should a most with him, when is should a most relation of the him, when is should a most relation.

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SMYRNA, May 27, 1786. HIS place feems much more alive than any I have been at yet; a great number of commercial people, and many good houses, with a constant variety of vessels arriving and departing, make the lazy Turk pass unnoticed. The French Conful has a young wife, very lively and civil. There is lying at anchor here the Minerva, a beautiful French ship of seventy-five guns, commanded by the Chevalier de Lygondes, a Knight of Malta, an elderly and polite man, who happens to be a near relation of Lord Huntingdon, and we were not a little pleased to talk of him, and claim a relationship with a person which any one might be honoured to call friend or parent. He had five-and-twenty young French officers with him, when I faw him first-and a most ridiculous LETTER

ridiculous circumstance happened. I was fitting by Mr. de Lygondes and talking to him; the other Frenchmen were laughing with the Conful's wife, when a little man came into the room and addressed himself to me, but so low that I could not distinguish what he said, and took him to be some interpreter (of which I believe I had seen a dozen in the morning) who complimented me upon my arrival; but he feeing that I mistook the purport of his speech, raised his voice, and in good English said, My lady, hearing that you were here, I would not depart without offering you any fervices in my power; I answered I was much obliged to him; he made his bow, and went out again; upon which the giddy part of the company laughed very much. none of them knowing either the person or the language. I fent after him, and found ont that it was the worthy Mr. Howard, who has facrificed fo much of his time to the most humane purpose: I begged he might be informed I returned to Constantinople and from thence to Vienna, and if I could be of the least use to him in his return. I begged bereves

I begged he would command me; but he fent me word his route lay to Venice, meaning to visit all the lazarettos and prifons on the coasts.

There are no remains of antiquity here, but a spring called Homer's Fountain; a broken pillar on the ground, by a clear rill, seems to indicate that a temple may have been dedicated to this source, which probably bore the name of a Deity—

I spare you an account of my voyage hither from Athens, a violent squall of wind forced us to lie two days in the Port Gabrie, where I amused myself with going on shore, and up to a convent of Greek Monks. The Isle of Andros and this port, is well marked in the Grecian annals, by the extraordinary summons Alcibiades gave the inhabitants, and the very ingenious excuse they made, in order to obviate complying with his demands.

The only pretty shrub to be found on the islands is the rose-laurel, which is now covered

covered with the flower, but the Greeks imagine it diffuses a noxious vapour, and avoid touching or going near it. I found out one thing which may be of use to soldiers or sailors. We had endeavoured in vain to get fruit or garden-stuff; a prodigious quantity of large thistles was the only thing that presented itself: I desired the largest heads might be picked, and had them boiled, which, without being partial, I can assure you, were infinitely better than artichokes; but they must be dressed immediately, for if they are kept till the next day they become so hard that twelve hours boiling will not make them tender.

The Chevalier de Lygondes gave me a very fine dinner on board the Minerva. I shall set out again the day after to-morrow to take up Mr. de Choiseul at Bursa; and hope I shall meet with no more storms, for I am sick and tired when violently tossed about—

The little Tarleton is an excellent failer with a fair wind, but like all delicate I ttle frames,

350 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

frames, is too much shaken when she meets with rough treatment

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LETTER LVIII.

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TERRAPIA, June 7, 1786.

I Arrived at Bursa just three weeks after I lest the port of Moudagna, and sound the Ambassador rather better than I lest him. The situation of Bursa is very beautiful, in a valley between two hills, and is now a very considerable town. The waters are boiling hot; almost every house has a circular bath under it, that adds to the heat of the climate, I found it intolerable, and Mons. de Choiseul set out a day or two sooner than he intended, because the inconveniencies of the house were too great; he laughed very much at my saying Bon dieu, nous sommes tous ici au Bain. To my great surprise, I found there

by land into Egypt—he fet out at twelve o'clock

352	LADY CR	ADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY		
o'cloc	k at nighta	few hours after i	my ar-	
tival		- <u>2.400140</u>	-	
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I had a very pleasant passage from Smyrna to Moudagna. Just as the Tarleton arrived at the entrance of the Straits the wind dropped entirely, and we found ourselves in the midst of a large fleet, composed of veffels of every fize and nation, that waited for a fouth wind to pass the Dardanelsluckily we did not lie a confiderable time at anchor, a foutherly breeze fprung up, and our swift Tarleton left all the other fails, loft foon to our fight, far behind us; nothing could be more pretty and lively than the scene; and I told Mr. de Choiseul no frigate in the English or French service could be a better messenger than this, which I shall ever be obliged to him for having sent with me. You may think it fomewhat strange that the Mount Olympus, which rifes above the town of Burfa, is constantly covered alsold o 3

covered with snow, but so it is. This is not the samed Olympus of the Heathen Gods, but named after it, probably by a colony, which settled there, originally from the other Olympus. It is very common to find several places called by one name in all this part of the world, and to this hour you know, my dear Sir, the names of France, Scotland, and England, are given by settlers in newly acquired countries.

their canvals and tug at the oar, or enchor

We did not stop at Pera, but came to the Ambassador's house upon the Canal in his boat, leaving the Tarleton at anchor where she is constantly placed. This is the only cool house I believe in the environs of Constantinople. The sea beats against the foundation constantly, and from my windows I see the entrance of the Canal by the Black Sea, in which, between ten and eleven, a north wind constantly rises, blowing pretty fresh till the evening. And it is a very strange thing to aver, but just over against the house, vessels are sailing,

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fome with a fouth and others with a north wind; a circumftance only to be accounted for by the shores, which form a kind of horizontal funnel, drawing in a large body of air from the Black Sea, which loses its force after it has gone a certain length, and ceases intirely just opposite this house. It is quite diverting to see the Turkish fishing boats sailing very fast, and endeavouring to weather this spot when the wind is southerly, but in vain; they are obliged to lower their canvass and tug at the oar, or anchor in some valley, till the wind or their strength permit them to proceed.

If any thing could excuse the infatuation of the Greeks to remain here at the risque of their lives, this situation would plead for them, but still their manner of life must be atorment even in Paradise itself; there is one who, fearing the Porte should think him opulent, yet too proud to appear in public without his aftendants, rides round his court-yard every morning with twenty horsemen at his heels—

Another sent me word he begged I would not walk in his garden, for as I generally was accompanied by some of the foreign ministers, the Porte might imagine he was carrying on some treason against the empire, if strangers were seen within his enclosures. This message was told me by a person who added that, all the time I was in his kitchen garden with my company, this wretched Greek had retired into the most remote closes in his house, searing our curiosity should prompt us to look at the building

This Greek Prince had hired a French gardener, and we feeing an European garden close to the Ambassador's, it induced us to walk into it, as the door was open. When the Turks or Greeks have one, they walk into it, and eat their sallads there. Fruit and vegetables are luxuries unknown in general to them—

Adieu for this time, my much loved and

I remain your's,

F. C--LETTER

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Another The me word no begged I would not walk in his garden, for as I generally was accompanied by fosse of the facien

LETTEL

edded that, all the time I was in his congact, aid sadden with my compact, this wrete Have been to fee the forest of Belgrade, where the oaks are extremely venerable, and, from a superstitious idea, not one of them is ever felled, so that the greatest part of them are spoiling. The Dutch Ambasfador has a house there, and the English Minister, both of whom I have promised to dine with. At the latter end of the fummer these country-houses are deserted, for there is a lake in the forest that produces fuch unwholesome exhalations that, if people flay in the neighbourhood of it, they generally have dreadful fevers. There is a kiofk of the Sultan's at the end of the lake, which would be pretty enough with a little alteration-I remain vour 8

ABR

We are now at the beginning of what is called the Ramazan—the fast of the Turks, which they observe with great strictness; from fun-rife to fun-fet no Turk taftes any thing, not even a drop of water; but at night all the shops for eatables, and the places where coffee is fold, are illuminated with many little lamps; and it is a pretty fight to go in a boat at funfet along the Canal. Terrapia, Buyekdere, and all the places where feveral people live, look like fo many Vauxhalls; and if the boat draws near enough to the shore, one is apt to imagine all the world is supping together, the smell of fried fish, and mutton, and other Turkish eatables is so strong. The Ambaffador's first oar is an old venerable Turk with a long white beard, who has rowed au Palais de France forty years, and it is with great difficulty Mr. de Choiseul's strictest orders can keep him from his duty -though it is horrible to think that if he were permitted to attend the boat, he would row feveral hours in the day, in the heat of the fun, without taking a drop of water to refresh himself; for whether a Turk

be obliged to the hardest labour, or whether he do nothing, the law of the Ramazan is equally observed by him—This fast lasts fix weeks—

thing, not even a drop of water; but at With respect to coffee, which you may imagine is good in Turkey, I affure you, prepared by the Turks, it is the nastiest potion ever invented-They make it weak and muddy, and drink it without fugar. As to the Moka coffee, not enough of that comes into Constantinople to supply the Seraglio, and all the rest is furnished by France from her West-Indian possessions, no inconfiderable branch of commerce as you may easily believe, when I tell you that every fifty yards upon a public road, under the shade of a tree or a tent, coffee is fold, and at most of these places the Turkish traveller or visitor stops and takes a cup it is true these cups are not much bigger than egg cups-but four-and-twenty in a day to each person travelling, visiting, or staying at home, must consume an immenfe quantity and the same nater is refresh himfelf; for whether a Turk

Have you never heard at Paris of one Isaac Bey, a Turk, that was much there? Mr. de Choiseul brought him to me the. other morning; he entered my room followed by this Isaac, a lively, and rather well-looking man, who, after being feated a few minutes, prostrated himself at my feet, kiffed the hem of my garment, and laid a fine embroidered muslin handkerchief there for my acceptance. He has been at . Petersburgh, and in London, which he diflikes of all places in the world, because the common people would not let him walk along the streets without calling him, French dog of a Turk. He fays he will never go there again; but Paris Paradis ---Paradis LETTER

Paradis

Paradis Paris—there he will return; you may imagine, Sir, he was enchanted by the Syrens of the Opera, upon and off the stage. He diverted me very much. He staid and dined, and conversed very freely, as well as he was able——

Adieu for the present, dear Sir,

metry house and garden at Buyckdore like-

described as some bone white of one

wall-holding man, who, after being feated

and some a Believe me truly, and and and and and an and arranged inches of the

ther morning a herentered my room fold

LETTER

tow minutes, profinged similes at my services hid a fine control of my garment, and laid a fine control dered multin tapelkerchief there for my acceptance. He has been at femiliburate, and in London, which he differentiates of all places in the world because the common people would not let him walk along the firets owithout calling thin large the firets again, but Peris Paradise.

than the others of world out for the world have given him the manuflencing on to fee that

Light Lot believe a word in field, and I hope.

TERRAPIA, June 25, 1786.

Shall certainly not return by the way of Semlin and Belgrade, for I am informed that four hundred robbers infest that country, and what efcort could I have which would fecure me from fo many ruffians? I have confulted maps, and the best informed travellers here, and am affured I can go through Bulgaria, Wallachia, and Tranfylvania to Vienna with great eafe and dispatch, with a firman or order from the Porte. This subject was in agitation two days ago. in prefence of the same tall gloomy figure that promised me the plague in Greece, who gravely told me I should run much greater risques in taking this new route, for that I should find heads stuck up on poles at every mile, those countries being much more infested with robbers and murderers

THATT

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than the other. I would not for the world have given him the mortification to fee that I did not believe a word he faid, and I hope he thinks I was extremely terrified.

Shall certainly not return by the waylor

Semlin and Belgrade, for I am informed Nothing is more diverting than to fee the Greeks in pleasure-boats here, stopping to hear the Ambassador's musicians play, which they do every evening. I must first tell you that they are Germans, fent to Mr. de Choiseul from Vienna, and the best performers I have heard, playing always the finest Italian or German music. The Greeks, in their parties upon the water, have generally a lyre, a fiddle, and a guittar or two in the boats. With these instruments they make a horrid noise, each performer playing in a different key, and if they fing, all in discordant tones; the found of the clarinets stops them before the windows. but after listening a little time, they shake their cedi

their heads, and with one accord begin their abominable noises again, and row away from founds which they think much inferior to those they produce. The servants often ask them if their master's music is not fine. but they are all of opinion it is very difagreeable. This puzzles all my ideas concerning harmony; because nature has fixed the rules of it fo well that any person, posfeffing a good ear for music, will compose in all the perfection of harmony without knowing the rules of composition, or even a note of music. Why then do not these Greeks find out they make nothing but difcordant founds when they fing or play?-I confess it seems to me a very strange and his amindiaty is not contraded higaids

I wish the Turkish salute was in fashion instead of the ridiculous bow and curtesey we have, which indicates nothing, and is seldom executed gracefully. A Turk puts his right-hand upon his heart, and bends forward a little—and I assure you if this kind of salutation is accompanied with a smile or a respectful look, it conveys to me more

conceit which we have too often feen in all

more greeting than all our bonjours and bow d'ye do's, which would be often excused with pleasure by me from half my acquaintance.

I am not forry to think the time is not far off when I shall draw nearer to Franconia; where I shall draw nearer to Franconia; where I shope to see you; where I shall tell you many particulars which I do not choose to trust to the post. But I consess I shall be very forry to leave Mr. de Choiseul without being certain when I can have an opportunity of shewing him the least return for the civilities and kindnesses he has bestowed upon me. He is a very extraordinary and superior man as to his talents—and his amiability is not contrasted by that conceit which we have too often seen in all Frenchmen that are not almost superannuated—

I only wish he was honoured by your acquaintance, as you would like him for his good qualities, as much as you will esteem him without knowing him for his brotherly and respectful care of me. Can I give you a greater

di bas sandion titladi

a greater proof that I believe in the fincerity of your friendship to me, than by wishing you to be a friend to one that has behaved like one to me. I remain always the fame.

Your's affectionately,

-13/ lairsquit and the displical E.C. a. 14/1 affect affected may very ferfoutly that they would not let me let dit without being nocompanied by a Vifir's Tebourdar, that is to lay, a kind of upper fervants or rather creature of the Vifice They applied for one, bubas the factor never employed to accompany trivollers; and have only upon occalion leeft four with the French officers of artillery's whom there was a battery of that id be creffed adding Porte was excoedingly fittpicifed at this request-sand was five days in looking over papers to find any example of a Tchouadar being fent to efcost a traveller; none being faind, my two friends work toldschate is the samuls of the empire the thing swas unprecedented; but they approved they eared little for short, but requested that I might have a Tchbudde.

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LETTER

a greater proof that I believe in the finderity of your friendinip to me, than by withing you to be a friend to one that has benaved like out o by Transin always the

safect by to thus the time is a

manara at Vour's affolionately,

MR. de Choiseul and the Imperial Minister assured me very seriously that they would not let me fet out without being accompanied by a Visir's Tchouadar, that is to fay, a kind of upper fervant, or rather creature of the Visir. They applied for one, but as these are never employed to accompany travellers, and have only upon occasion been fent with the French officers of artillery, when there was a battery or fort to be erected -- the Sublime Porte was exceedingly furprifed at this request--- and was five days in looking over papers to find any example of a Tchouadar being fent to efcort a traveller; none being found, my two friends were told that in the annals of the empire the thing was unprecedented; but they answered they cared little for that, but requested that I might have a Tchouadar. The

The Visir was so much surprised at this that, when he had named one, he sent him to Terrapia to judge if I was worth all the trouble given him upon my account

You think, my dear Sir, that it was my birth, or consequence of any fort that was to be enquired into--not at all--he was to look at me and fee if I was pretty. I was fent for by Mr. de Choifeul into the drawing-room yesterday before dinner, and when I came in, I faw a yellow looking Turk fitting on the fofa. Mr. de Choiseul told me that was the Tchouadar named to accompany me. I curtifed to him, and, after he had looked at me as much as he pleafed, he took his leave. Mr. d'Herbert has fince told me laughing, he made fo fayourable a report of me, that the Vifir faid according to accounts the could not do enough for me. I have hired two Greek boats with Greek failors, that are to row when the wind is contrary, and I am to land at a Turkish town called Varna, which is upon the shore of the Black Sea called Romelia. I am there to take horses and go across

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where I shall find all the accommodations I want from the Prince of Wallachia, whose territories reach that town.

accompanye nice of equificed too him, valid,

I have bought a German carriage, and the Ambassador's Tapisser has very cleverly sitted up a little bed in it for me. Mr. de Choiseul and his friends are very obliging in imagining every thing that can conduce to the safety or convenience of my journey. I have a beautiful coloured map of Constantinople and the Canal, executed in a masterly manner by his steward and engineer, one Khausser. Mr. de Choiseul has given me likewise a bottle of Essence of Roses—

and

acrois

and a Mr. de Brintanneau has presented me with a beautiful Turkish fan, painted and made at Constantinople for me. I hope foon, Sir, to give you a good account of myfelf; you may depend upon it I shall write wherever I can find an opportunity of fending a letter to you-

I have an interpreter with me, and am to have a guard of Janissaries upon the road wherever it will be thought necessary-Adjen, for the last time, from this beautiful and fublime fituation, which must make all landscapes appear trifling to me for the sbout fix o'clock in the evening in wruty

Adieu, dear Sir, till an occasion offers for me to repeat my fincere esteem and grateful affection for you of I handur T shill book

the mouth of the Canal, and Repped

-3. Harvelt of the two Greek boats I bothicd. The wind, blowing conflantly

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north, makes the navigation of the Romeing positi extramely tedions. The idleness and fears of my Freek failors increased the

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and a Mr. de: Brintandeau bas presented me with a beautiful Turion lan, painter and made at Conflantinopie for me. Ishope

noon, sir, fix i ve g a T T a decount of my felf; you may depend upon it I theli

write wherever I can find an opportunity of fending a letter to you ---

DEAR SIR, itie preter with TRE, RABO ...

beer and more spirist and July 8, 1786 of

I Take the opportunity of my Greek failors return to write to my good friends at Constantinople and to you. On Monday last, which was the third of July, I fet out about fix o'clock in the evening in Mr. de Choiseul's boat, accompanied by him and Mr. le Hocq, a very amiable and fenfible man, who is Secretaire d'Ambaffade, and the good little Truguet. I took leave of them at the mouth of the Canal, and stepped into the largest of the two Greek boats I had hired. The wind, blowing constantly north, makes the navigation of the Romelian coast extremely tedious. The idleness and fears of my Greek failors increased the inconvenience, for instead of turning the point

point of Kara-buron they lay-to all night. and on the fourth I made but thirty Turkish leagues Kara-buron is a rock standing over the bay of that name, where the Turks are now erecting a fort. Nothing can be more fafe or pleafant than coasting in this manner. The shores of Romelia abound with many delicious bays and fine harbours, where, upon the appearance of danger from the Black Sea, vessels may run in and lie at anchor. The Bay of Agatopoly of Miolick of Vafilico I refted in likewife; and the last day I came seventy-five miles in fix hours, but not without having many quarrels with my Greek failors, who would have delayed me more than they really did, if I had permitted them---I am convinced a traveller might eafily reach Varna from Constantinople in two days; particularly if he has not the honour of being accompanied by a Tchouadar, who feems to promife me much more delay and inconvenience than his presence can make repay. As the Greeks and Turks know his consequence, it is his wants that are attended to, and not mine. I positively was bayolams. Bb2 extremely

extremely diverted at my first occasion of finding this out--- The day after we had left Constantinople, we were at anchor in a little bay to breakfast, when upon asking my valet de chambre where the boiling water was to make my chocolate, he could not find it, and began to make a great riot for the loss of his kettle; when the interpreter pointed to a flat rock where my Tchouadar was fitting on a carpet fmoaking his pipe and drinking his coffee, very quietly, made with the water my fervants had prepared for me -- You must not suppole he ever asks if I want any thing. If any travellers were to meet us, they would certainly take him for some Grand Seigneur, and that I am of his fuite, by the care taken of him, and the perfect indifference all, but my two companions and my fervants, show for my ease and convenience. As to me. I now and then have asked him some questions about the places I faw, to which I get the most laconic answers; however, I thought it right to point to two most excellent little English pistols I wear at my girdle, and affure him they would be well cet ectors! employed

employed against any offence I met with. And when the interpreter had done I could not help calling him a flupid disagreeable Turk, in English, which he took for a compliment, and bowed his head a little---When I arrived here, he took me to a shabby Greek house, where a landing-place on the top of a stair-case was the only lodging he faid he could find for fix people --- but I told him I should send to the governor, upon which I was taken to another house, where a long gallery looking towards the harbour, with rooms adjoining to it, composed a very good apartment. Here I found my Tchouadar had established his carpet, his pipe, his coffee, and his travelling bags and pistols. I thanked him in good English, as I should, for his civility; and then ordered the interpreter to tell him he might lodge upon the stair-case he had deflined for me. The Governor fent to know if I chose to have a guard of Janissaries for the house, but I thought myself quite secure, being thut in by two court-yards---However, in the evening, I was not a little furprifed

furprised to hear a great noise; the old Greek, who lodged me, my interpreter, and fervants, came running with great horror in their looks, faying, that the Turks had broke the gates of the court open, and were looking for me-I was, at that moment, fitting with Mademoiselle by me, on a trunk just facing the door; I had fcarcely time to understand what was faid to me, when I saw above fifty Turkish heads at the door, with eager eyes looking about for fomething -- Que veulent ils donc? faid Mademoiselle-car n'est pas nous-I believe I told you she had a most beautiful little milk-white rough dog-It was this animal that some Turk had seen carrying along the streets, which had awakened the curiofity of the Turks; and two or three parties, as I found afterwards, had endeavoured to come into the house to see him. This last, bolder than the rest, had forced the doors open. The little dog, as great a coward in his nature as my fervants (and that is faying all I can to prove his poltronnerie) upon the first noise had taken refuge under the skirts of Mademoiselle's petticoats—But one of them, taking her by the arm, made her get up, the dog appeared; when the Turks, with a favage shout of joy, all pointed to him; and I had no doubt but he was the object they had in view—However, when I thought they had stared enough at him, I grew out of patience, and made a sign for the Turks to leave the door, which they did immediately; and I think a Turkish rabble very civil, as not one of the party passed the threshold of the door.—

My Greek failors lived upon nothing but dried fish during the voyage, and it is very excellent provision, and better than any preserved fish I ever tasted; I had often feen great poles stuck up in the Canal, with ftrings tied across, under these the fishermen catch the fish, which they clean and stick up on these strings to dry by the heat of the fun. Nothing can look more dry and unlike food than these fish; but I affure you they are extremely good, having much more flavour than any falted fish I ever eat. -

I shall fet out to-morrow morning at three o'clock-I hire arabats for my fervants and baggage-The Governor is to furnish me with Janissaries and horses; and I hope my good star will lead me safely through these countries, where I confess, I feel like the Comte de ____'s fervant, who intreated his mafter to let him kill only one or two Turks, at the last post on leaving the Ottoman empire-By the by, Sir, that fervant lived with you; and when I faw him, you had given him fo English a tournure,

Popule imagine this con

tournure, that I infifted on his being an Englishman; but he told me he was your subject. You must not suppose that I mean to murder any one, but I think of all the two-legged animals I have feen I should regret killing a Turk the leaft. Most women would be frightened with the journey I am taking; but I must get out of this country of Mahomet's new I am in it, and fo I shall proceed chearfully and merrily-If my Tchouadar could but know the pretty things I say to him in English; and how I mean to watch him, he would not have given such a picture of me to his master,

before yearerday in the evening, in the wilder country wibhable, after travelling

all day well efforted by Janisfaries, to fee eneva to desorge and many way a bott man

ing of their fodden departmer He In a ged p his choulders, and faid he feppoled it was the Covernor's orders. However, I rolled casi a bodgo, where a caravan of morchans halted likewife, that evening main blome that could alarm.

ing made me think them most necessary--affect is Tobogadar what was the medu-

to ever de nimals I have feen I thould re-

gree killing a Turk the least. Most women

Englishman; but he told me he was your subject. You must not suppose that I mean

vilando anti lo 100 103 Sintsfrata, July 13, 1786.

Am arrived here very fafely and merrily notwithstanding my intriguing Tchouadar, who probably had his orders to frighten me, that I might complain of the Governor of Varna. Figure to yourfelf, dear Sir, how much furprifed I was at fix o'clock the day before yesterday in the evening, in the wildest country imaginable, after travelling all day well escorted by Janissaries, to see them ride away when the approach of evening made me think them most necessary---I asked my Tchouadar what was the meaning of their sudden departure? He shrugged up his shoulders, and faid he supposed it was the Governor's orders. However, I rested near a hedge, where a caravan of merchants halted likewise, that evening, without feeing any thing that could alarm

me. When I left Varna in the morning, my lazy Tchouadar had a whole arabat to himself, where he would not suffer my servants to put the smallest parcel-I ordered the interpreter to tell him, if I had known his intention I should have hired faddle-horses for myself and servants, and guarded his arabat. Yesterday, in the middle of a plain where the coachmen had halted, which they do every ten minutes, I heard a most violent quarrel between them, and my interpreter upon afking what it was occasioned the dispute, I found one coachman chose to return with three horses to Varna. My vile Tchouadar sat upon his carpet smoaking his pipe, without attempting to use his authority, and when I asked him to interfere, he muttered out a few Ish Allas*, and he supposed the Governor of Varna had given fuch orders to the coachmen---Upon which I faw very plainly my journey was to be a pretext for finding fault with this Governor. I determined bus straigt var tisit vie word simmediately

^{*}Ish Alla is an expression by which Turks constantly avoid giving a direct answer to a plain question—it amounts to it may be so—or, please God——

immediately upon putting a stop to such a base maneeuvre; I told my Turk that I perceived his intention, but that if he did not immediately order the coachman to put the horses to and go as far as Silistria, I should write an account of the whole trick to the Imperial Minister and the French Ambassador, and have him, not the Governor of Varna, punished for the delays of my journey. The very instant he understood I was not to be imposed upon, he spoke to the drivers, the horses were put to, and we proceeded.

Bulgaria is but little cultivated, and where I saw a Turk at work in the fields, he was armed with a gun, pistols, and hangers, sometimes a Janissary or two guarded the peasant at his work. Such a sight, and a wood I passed through, so little worn by travellers, that the trees and bushes tore off the door of my carriage, were circumstances that might have made any fine lady tremble; but you know, Sir, that my spirits and courage increase with difficulties, and my female companion is by much the best traveller.

veller I ever faw. She expressed no fears if the had any, and the strange manner in which we travelled, with our manner of refting at night, made us laugh instead of alarming us. Every ten minutes, as I told you, our horses were taken from the carriage, and with the coachmen rested under trees, if they were at hand. The heat was beyond any I ever felt. At night we halted with the caravans, and then my fervants picked up sticks to make the fire for my supper, and after I had stretched my legs a little, I drew my carriage close, and had a very comfortable bed; my companions and fervants lay on the ground with their heads under the body of my carriage, and in the morning before day-break, we fet off again. But when day-light permitted us to look at one another, it was impossible not to laugh, the dew was fo excessive that we all looked as if we had been drawn through a river When we arrived near this town, I ordered my Tchouadar to get out, and go into the town to find me a lodging and here I faw that if his presence had been of any use to me, his courage would not have ferved me tread. greatly,

greatly, for instead of getting upon the horse prepared for him, he gravely turned about and feated himself in the arabat again. I asked why he did so; he answered he might be robbed and murdered before he reached the town; which we were fo near to that a whole string of arabats and caravans were halting there for the night. At last we reached the gateway, and then my troublefome Turk condescended to go and look me out a lodging-a tolerable good one. Here I had a new contest with him; he intended to escort me from hence to Buccorest, but I was determined to fend him from this place back to Constantinople. I enquired for the Prince of Wallachia's agent this morning, he came, but I found I could get no intelligence from him before my Turkfo I ordered him into another room, and there found he had received orders from the Prince to furnish me with boats, horses, or any kind of thing I should ask for. My abominable Tchouadar had conftantly denied that any fuch orders were given, in order to persuade me I could not proceed in my journey without him. However I was heartily

heartily glad I had gueffed the truth, and fo returning with my interpreter to him, I gave him the twenty guineas I had promifed him, for the favour of his agreeable company, and told him to wait till I had written to the Ministers at Constantinople, which I did, and now write to you, dear Sir. This town stands in a valley; upon a hill which we descended to come here, there is a fine view of the Danube with islands. Silistria is beautifully situated upon this river—and I am going six miles down in a boat to Karalash, the frontier town of Wallachia—and from Buccorest I shall again have the honour of assuring you I am in all places,

Your most affectionate sister,

And obliged friend,

E. C-

P. S. The Firman I received from the Porte to the Governors or Cadis of the Turkish

Turkish towns, runs in this stile ___ " O you, glory of your equals, torch of juffice-you light the mines of virtue and fcience-True believers, judges, governors of towns or villages, this is to inform you," &c. &c.

to the Ministers of Constantinople, which I did, and now write to you, dear Sir of This. town flands in a valley; apon a hill which we defeended to come here, there is a few or view of the Danube with islands. Siliffing is beautifully literated upon this giver and I am going fix miles down in a boat to Karalath, the frontier, town of Wallachiz-and from Beccored 1 fiell again bare the honour of affuring your am in all places, in a page by the live of Newtonian agent in

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And obliged friend,

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good-looking horfe, with his lack of floorbehind hVIXLas Alaort T & In inflant,

money given the man, and

a tired horse lest him, and his fresh horse harneffed to my carriage. I wanted at lead

on of the affair, but it few VHEN I landed in Wallachia I found horses, provisions, and guards, provided for me, and I rather flew than drove along. From Karalash, for a considerable way, the route lay on the borders of the Danube, where cattle of all forts were feeding upon the finest forts of clover, intermixed with various flowers. There is no road made, and I saw no carriage track, but a fine soil without flones or ruts, made the journey very pleafant. As I came near to Buccorest I quitted the meadows, and faw a most beautiful country, where small woods of fine timber and Turkish corn, standing above fix feet high, formed a rich and varied picture. Several boyards came to meet me. and my Arnauts, or guards, were extremely alert and clever; though their usual mode of supplying my carriages with horses often l addreffed gave

gave me great displeasure; for it frequently happened, that a peafant mounted on a good-looking horse, with his fack of flour behind him, was dismounted in an instant. a tired horse left him, and his fresh horse harnessed to my carriage. I wanted at least to have some money given the man, and an explanation of the affair, but it feems the Prince of Wallachia had ordered that I thould have no trouble or delay-and not be foffered to pay for any thing, to that the Attle thoney I gave away was privately, and not without much management could I contrive it folt as I was about to enter Buccowith I found a party of fanisfaries with a tent pitched about a mile from the town, who quartelled with all my attendants, and made the bollillions drive back to enter the town another way as I was told, that road having Been thut by order of the Prince. My furbrife mcreafed, when I found myfelf drove wilder a large gateway belonging to a Greek convent. The inner court of which was very AHE and spacious furrounded by cloifters with Cothic arches My carriage was pre-Tently fulrounded by people of various na-Tions, "talking all languages to me -- At last I addressed gave

I addressed myself to one in a French dress; pray, Sir, faid I, where am I? A German fervant of mine spoke to him in German. and I found I was driven in there to perform quarantine, for five days at least. The fuperior of the convent, by this time had come up to the door of the carriage: fancying by my looks, I suppose, that I had not the plague, he defired me to make use of his rooms till I had chosen my lodging for the night. The old venerable man fat by me and Mademoiselle while we dined; and I had then fent down to the town to inform the Prince of my fituation -- But I asked my respectable host where I should lodge if I flaid-He pointed to a small miserable room across the court, with only bare walls, and the windows of it were all broken. This room was to contain all my fuite with me; for every company I found that arrived, was kept apart from the reft. Close to the door of this room I faw a wretched creature alone, with death in his countenance. And pray, fays I, what is that miserable figure?--- A man suspected to have the plague, who was put away as far from the Cc 2 others which.

others as possible, with a little clean straw to lie upon. I confess I was heartily glad when the Imperial agent came from the town, to inform me the Prince was very forry for the mistake--- that it never was his intention I should be fent to the convent. I thanked my old father for his civilities, and hastened to the town, where I had been but a few moments, before a gold coach, made I believe in the year one, came to the door, with a fet of brown-bay stone-horses, that seemed to spurn the earth. There was a Turkish groom that held the bridle of each horse. A kind of chamberlain, with a gold robe on, and a long white stick in his hand, and the Prince's private fecretary came to fetch me. The whole town, I believe, by this time was got round the equipage, and we proceeded very flowly to the first court of the palace, in which I went through a double row of guards, some of them Janisfaries, and the others Arnauts and Albanians. In the second court was another donble row of guards, and these extended up a large flight of steps that conducted us to the great audience-chamber, in the corner of others which.

which, a space was divided off with cushions, upon which fat the Prince, dreffed and attended à la Turque; over his head were ranged the horses tails, the great helmet and feather, the magnificent fabre, and other arms which I had feen, parade before him in the streets of Constantinople. He asked me by the interpreter, how Mons. de Choiseul did-and if I would not make some stay in Wallachia. Coffee and sweetmeats were ferved, and when I role to take my leave, one of his chamberlains told me in a whisper to sit down again, when my ears were affailed by the most diabolical noise I ever heard; upon which with a very grave loud voice the secretary said, c'est pour vous Madame-c'est la musique du Prince; and the Prince defired ime to look out into the court--- There I saw trumpets of all kinds, brass plates striking together, and drums of all fizes, fome of which, not larger than breakfast-cups, were ranged on the ground, and the strikers of them squatted on the ground to beat them. Each musician was endeavouring to drown the noise of his neighbour, by making a louder if possible; and I do

ok T

I do not know that my nerves ever were fo tried before; for my companion, who faw the difficulty I had to refrain from laughing, was faying, for God's fake do not laugh

Mr. de Choiseul's excellent German muficians came into my head too at that moment, and the contrast of his music to the noise I heard, added to the absurdity of the thing, so that I suffered extremely; however this scene did not last long, I was called to have an audience of the Princess

But here I must leave you for the present.

Before I set out I will finish my account of this reception.

This reception.

Prince defire with to look out into the

court-9 In the finding together, and drums of all find, brafs plates finking together, and drums of all fizes, fonce of which, not larger than someakiaft-curve, were ranged on the ground, and the finiteers of them fiquatted on the ground to beat them. Duch mufician was cardea youring to drown the ficife of list neighbors by making a lander if possible and

LETTER.

roll—This head-duck was for from beart ugiv or unbecomingon-Fhall since is take me it was a plady of Wallachia, and that the

Cap was the duels of the cap was the cap was the real of the real of the cap was all the cap was all the cap was all the cap was all the cap was all the cap was t

ons generally affect by the Eufleric females -- the affect me if I was drefted in tractire on

falhion; and told me the HE Princels was litting à la Turque, with three of her daughters by her, they were about nine, ten, and eleven years old. The Princess might be about thirty, a very handsome face, something like the Duchess of Gordon, only her features and counted nance had more foftness, and her skin and hair were fairer. Her person was rather fat, and the was above fix months advanced in her eighth pregnancy. She took my hand and feated me by her-The Prince, to flew me an extraordinary degree of respect, had suffered Mr. V- to come into the Harem, and he fat down by him, There were near twenty women in the room, one of whom, instead of a turban, had a high cap of fable put behind her hair, that was combed up straight over a kind of woul roll---

roll-This head-dress was far from being ugly or unbecoming--- The Princess told me it was a lady of Wallachia, and that the cap was the dress of the country. After the Princess had asked me all the simple questions generally asked by the Eastern females --- the asked me if I was dressed in the French fashion; and told me she should be happy to know any thing she could do to detain me in Wallachia a whole year--- The Prince feemed to defire it as much as the did -- But I affured them I should not stay four andtwenty hours in Buccorest. They then defired me to fup with them, which I consented to, but defired I might return to my lodgings to write to Constantinople, as I had promifed immediately upon my arrival to this place. I was conducted back to my coach, and through the courts with the same ceremony as I came. And being feated, the fecretary told me he was ordered to thew me a fine English garden belonging to an old boyard, which we went to. A country curate's kitchen-garden in England and that were the fame---But the master of it was a venerable figure with a beard as white as fnow.

was

fnow, dreffed in a long muslin robe, supported by his servants, as he walked with
difficulty. He presently ordered all the
fruit in his garden to be presented to me;
and when I was going out of the garden, I
met the very lady, with her fur cap, I had
seen in the palace. She shewed such transports of joy upon finding me at her father's
house, that it was with difficulty I could
get from her; she had taken me in her
arms, and almost smothered me with
kisses—

the end of the table, his wife on one fide;

The respectable sather's name is Bano Dedescolo, and one of the principal noblemen in Wallachia; however I got to my lodgings at last, and scarcely had finished a letter to Mr. de Choiseul, when two of the Prince's people with the secretary came in, sollowed by many more of his household. The secretary desired me to go and look over a gallery that surrounded the back court of the house, I did so; and I saw a beautiful Arabian horse, in the midst of a great mob; two Turks held his bridle. The secretary told me the Prince hearing that I

hemians.

was fond of horses defired me to accept that. which a Pacha of three Tails had given him a few days before; and he hoped I should accept of it with the regard with which it was presented. I gave him as civil an anfwer as I could imagine, and very handsome prefents in money to the grooms that brought him, and to the whole fet of stable people. The Supper was served in a more European manner than I should have imagined; a table upon legs, and chairs to fit on were things I did not expect. The Prince fat at the end of the table, his wife on one fide. and I on the other. Mr. V- was likewife invited, and fat at my left. Several women fat down to supper with us. The Princels had nine females behind her chair to wait upon her; feveral filver things, evidently the produce of England, were fet upon the table, fuch as falt-fellers, cruets, &c. &c. but there were four candlefticks that feemed to be made of alabafter, fet with flowers composed of small rubies and emeralds, that were very beautiful. Deteftable Turkish music was played during the whole Supper, but relieved now and then by Bohemians.

hemians, whose tunes were quite delightful, and might have made the heaviest clod of earth defire to dance. The Prince faw the impression this music made upon me, and defired they might play oftener than the Turks. It feems thefe Bohemians are born flaves, the property of the reigning Prince of Wallachia, while his power lafts. There are, as he told me, five thousand of them left, formerly there were five-and-twenty thousand. After the supper was over we fat fome time in the large room the Princel's first received me in, but the Prince and Mr. V- fat on one fide, and the Princefs. myfelf, and the other women on the other. The Princels, I believe, thought I gave myfelf the liberties of a traveller, when I told her the ladies with us learned to dance and write—with some other things which she doubted of likewife diew did moviews a would be a great amofernest to her, as my profesice was full of graces. A retired with all the attendants I had before, only with the addition of I believe a bushled flow beaux, and all the Turkets and Behemian subscribe playing by the fife of the large gold

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Her husband smoaked his pipe, and I was forry she did not too, for I saw that it was her civility to a stranger that prevented her--- The Prince asked me if I knew the Emperor and Prince Kaunitz? and upon my answering in the affirmative, he asked me---" Should I fee them?"---" Probably" --. " Why then (faid he) do you tell the "Prince I am devoted to his commands---" and tell the Emperor, I hope now we are " fo near one another, we shall be good " friends." --- The odness of these messages was very near making me laugh; but I gravely affored him I should deliver them faithfully, if I had an opportunity --- About half past eleven I rose to take my leave, and received from the Princessome very beautiful embroidered handkerchiefs, and was obliged again to excuse myself from slaving only a twelvemonth with her, which she faid would be a great amusement to her, as my presence was full of graces. I retired with all the attendants I had before, only with the addition of I believe a hundred flambeaux, and all the Turkish and Bohemian music playing by the side of the large gold coach.

coach. The horrid diforder and comical procession got the better of all my gravity; and though the fecretary was there, I laughed all the way to the French Conful's house, where I now write, the civil man and wife infifting upon giving me a bed. Mr. V---'s ideas of good-breeding were fo discomposed, by my laughing, that he affured the fecretary the perfection of my ear for music was fuch, that the least discord in it made me laugh; and he repeated this in all the ways he could turn it. I faid, oh! oui, c'est bien. vrai; but between whiles I faid in English, what would you have me do, I feel like Punch parading through the streets, with all thefe trumpets and this mob about me. However, the fecretary and Mr. V--- at last caught the infection, and we arrived laughing all three at the house, where the Consul's wife had prepared me a comfortable bed, and I got rid of my music by giving them a handful of money. Story out notio the mountains, where, at least for a time,

It is so hot that I cannot sleep, and I am writing to you, dear Sir. This is no inconsiderable town, the situation of it is very beautiful;

398 LADY CRAVEN'S JOURNEY

satisfies and dissiply the very fire rausic was

If the grain fails from Egypt, this country is obliged to supply the deficiency at Conflantinople. Still I affirm that upon earth, Sir, all things superior in their nature, either animate or inanimate, are taxed cruelly. This beautiful country, the foil and climate of which makes every produce duxuriant, is by the hand of fate under a power which extorts unmercifully from the natives, through the necessities of the Porte, if not by the rapine of the Princes, and preffes plenty from her fource, driving often the wretched Wallaques to fly into the mountains, where, at least for a time they avoid the cruelties they find from a tyrannical government, which punishes

Junitual

^{*} A purse is 100 sequins.

them for the deficiencies the extortions of that very government have occasioned.

I fet out early to-morrow, and shall write from Hermanstadt, the first imperial town I shall reach. I have a very clever addition to my fuite here, a kind of trader and interpreter, who speaks the Wallachian language perfectly, and is going to Hercalled Floreffy, fituated eight serences West

arevir Hamil ow Adieu, dear Sir, wood to that unite and increase the current of the

..... Del which river runs many leagues along the bottom of the Willichian and To selvivanian mountains . I was overlaken by the mon terrible florm of thunder and ram that I think I ever faw, and infleid of seathing a boyard's house propared for me, the first alght; I was obliged to halt, and wait pariently till the elements chose to abete their fury I was lell incommoded the my tellow-travellers, whole carridges were dulie boon and the Wind, rain, thur der, and lightning delayed us the greatelt perforthe mant. When we could proceed Letter Under ine nothetathem for the deficiencies the extertions of that very government have occasioned.

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I fet . IVX.1 'A 'T T 'B' T T' A Ind fall write from Hermanfiedt, the first imperial

town I finall reach. I have a very clever addition to my faite here, a kind of trader

HERMANSTADT, July, 18, 1786.

THE first post from Buccorest is a place called Floresty, situated eight leagues west of Buccoreft. I paffed two fmall rivers, that unite and increase the current of the river Argis, which river runs many leagues along the bottom of the Wallachian and Transylvanian mountains. I was overtaken by the most terrible storm of thunder and rain that I think I ever faw, and instead of reaching a boyard's house prepared for me, the first night, I was obliged to halt, and wait patiently till the elements chose to abate their fury. I was less incommoded than my fellow-travellers, whose carriages were quite open; and the wind, rain, thunder, and lightning delayed us the greatest part of the night. When we could proceed we went on, and rested under the hospitable

ble roof of a boyard, whose house was beautifully fituated on the river Argis, at the foot of the mountains. Here ended the flat part of the country, which extends from the Danube, and we began gradually to ascend. I rested at another boyard's house, and faw, to the right as I paffed, a large Greek monastery, situated on the declivity of a mountain, furrounded by some well cultivated lands; I shall not attempt to describe the majestic beauties of the mountains; timber and shrubs of all kinds gave them a variety of greens, when we got to the bottom we followed the course of the river. which ran with rapidity, and its ferpentine meanders were as graceful and sublime as the mountains that poured forth the stream. Here and there, indeed, the fides of the mountains were perpendicular, and accidents, or tempests, had thrown down huge trees that lay across the river, and damming up the water made it fall in cascades. Nothing more wild or romantic can be conceived. than many places of this fort by which I paffed; but fuch scenery could scarcely compensate for the dreadful road. You

Dd

may

may conceive, my dear Sir, what a flow progress I made in the mountains, about twenty peasants on foot held up my carriage, the wheels of which were lifted over stones as big as the carriage; the night before last, just upon a little plain, when my guides thought they might venture to let the carriage go, I was overturned, and as it was for the first time in my life, upon the ground, I was fo much aftonished, though not hurt, that I never thought of getting out, till Mademoiselle D- repeatedly crying out, Fe suis morte, raised me out of my flupid furprise; she had received a blow in the middle of her stomach, but it was only an outward bruife, and in two hours the felt no inconvenience. This road between Transylvania and Wallachia is torn up and destroyed; it was an article in the last peace concluded between the Emperor and the Porte, I suppose to make the conveyance of heavy artillery impossible. However convenient this may be to either power, the inconvenience to travellers must be dreadful. One of the carriages that followed mine was broken into a thousand pieces,

pieces, and my new interpreter with one fervant came upon horses, having put the baggage upon others, just in time to see my carriage fet up again; as to theirs it remains in fragments in the place where it broke to pieces. If any German of your acquaintance, for business or curiosity, comes into these countries, let him make his journey on horseback; I affure you, Sir, these beautiful mountains are well worth feeing; from the foot to the crown of them they bear the richest foliage. And in Wallachia, where the wood has been cut. and agriculture has been employed, the finest turf, the finest crops of grain, prove the foil to be what it is, when you can fee it freshly flung up; a rich black mould. This country may be called indeed a jewel ill set, what would it be under the hands of tafte and industry-

The timber at present is but little employed, the trouble of conveying it away from the mountains being excessive; the

river is too shallow, and too much obstructed to admit of rafts. I flept the night before last, after my overturn, at a place where there were only two miserable huts; one had a kitchen just big enough to hold one mattress, which Mademoiselle and I divided. The morning waked me, and I faw my Arabian grafing close to my window, upon a little green plain; the two Arnauts that conducted him were fast asleep under his feet; he was tethered by a rope, and feemed to be much accustomed to have attendants waiting upon him. A few hours brought me to a custom-house of the Emperor's, that is upon the frontiers, still at the edge of the river that I had followed, and at the bottom of those enchanting mountains, destined certainly for other purposes than harbouring oppressed subjects or fugitive murderers. I cannot tell you, Sir, how glad I was to fee the eagle upon a post, and feel myself under the Imperial protection, though I never travelled fo well attended, and so courteously treated as in Wallachia. The ill-administered government of the Porte

Porte can never fecure travellers perfectly from the outrages of rebellious provinces

who lives now in partnerfoip with a Swife

From the custom-house I reached a fortress, where an old grey-headed major received me with the greatest respect and attention, and I walked up above eighty steep stone steps to come to his apartments. There he gave me a supper, and had some clean comfortable beds prepared for me and all my fuite--- This old gentleman told me he had commanded there three-and-twenty years, and I was the first lady he had seen or heard of paffing that frontier --- If some of my friends could have feen the outfide of this fortress, and been told I was there, without knowing why---they would have thought me shut up for life -- oni ritti vortatori

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Five leagues more brought me to this place, where I am lodged at a Baron de Buccow's, son of the late Governor's, but who lives now in partnership with a Swiss family, who are worthy good people; and who seem to me to be as glad to have me rest three days, as I am to feel myself among Christian like people—

There is a camp of cavalry here, and the Emperor arrived the day before I did to review the regiments---He fent me a meffage the inflant he knew I was come, to know if I was lodged well, and to ask how I did, and if I was not accommodated properly, he should give orders that I might find apartments to my liking-I fent him back word I could not be better fituated. and he is to do me the honour of calling upon me to-morrow morning. He has only General Brown with him, and he lodges like a private gentleman, at an inn in the town. One of the wheels of my carriage broke, and they were all in fo bad a condition, that I am obliged to stay here four days,

TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

days, to have a new set. I shall write the day after to-morrow, when I quit my hospitable hosts.

I remain, dear Sir, your's ever,

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LETTER LXVII.

DEAR SIR,

HERMANSTADT, July 28, 1786.

Have been extremely well entertained here by the Governor, who is a fensible old man, and the only governor remaining in the Imperial service, as I am told, that was fo named by the late Empress---He is a Protestant---He has a well arranged cabinet of fpecimens from all the mines of Tranfylvania; the gold is very fine, the gold mines are rich, I am told they pay annually two hundred and fifty thousand ducats to the Emperor; this is a tax upon the proprietors of the mines, which is about the rate of a third of the folid weight of ore extracted --- viz. three florins out of nine --a much more fenfible plan than making all the gold or filver mines in a country the property

property of the fovereign, if once discovered; the natural consequence of which law is, that the possessor of the land which contain those precious mines, take great care they should never be found —

to tell me, he had been to good to order

He is very fond of pictures, and has a collection among which a Charles the First and his wife are extremely fine--- and a St. Jerome, by Guido, with a lion, is invaluable--indeed he faid he had been offered four thousand pounds for the last--- A noble Hungarian, a Comte de Vitzay, and his wife, who was an Esterhazy, with fome more nobility, dined with me at the Governor's, and the Comte de Vitzay has taken the charge of my Arabian to Vienna. I believe I told you in my last that the Emperor had fent me word he should wait upon me, which he did. He came on foot, attended only by General Brown, and fat two hours and a half looking over the maps and presents I have received; the maps feemed to please him very much; and when

when I delivered to him the Prince of Wallachia's message he laughed, as I was a very faithful ambaffador. Yesterday morning I was at the review, but the day was wet, flormy, and uncomfortable. The Emperor quitted Hermanstadt after the review was over. He fent General Brown to tell me, he had been fo good to order him to write to the Comte de Soro, that commanded at Temeswar, and to the Comte de Colloredo, at Peterwaradin, that post-horses might be ready for me, if I chose to go round by Peterwaradin to see the Creat troops; which I suppose you know form a kind of militia, that, guarding the frontiers in time of peace, cultivate the land: and in time of war are the troops most to be depended upon. The Emperor had given me an account of these troops, and feemed to wish I should go round to fee them; but I confess I long much to reach Vienna, having letters I am fure which interest me very much, waiting for tus enot -

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TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

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I, shall write when I reach Vienna---and remain with great respect and affection,

Your's,

E. C-

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its the Comto as Seto who sufficed upon the food in the Comto as Seto who sufficed upon a dising with him. It is in Hungary a soble country, and only many navigations and each team the Addictions to the Danathor, to be one of the richest and best people of countries upon carth. It shifts allow that which probably ever will remain the fallowing gives a fire apparent to become the indicates the manner to be come the indicate harmany to become the indicate harmany to become the indicate

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LETTER LXVIII.

Line when I reach Vienna Land

remain with great refpect and affection,

VIENNA, August 30, 1786:

Am arrived very fafely and pleasantly here, and was only delayed upon the road by the Comte de Soro, who infifted upon my dining with him. I think Hungary a noble country, and only wants navigations made across from the Adriatic to the Danube, to be one of the richest and best peopled countries upon earth. Turkish idleness, which probably ever will remain the fame, gives a fine opportunity for the inhabitants of Hungary to become the richest and happiest people in the world---If fate had made me mistress of that particular fpot, I should form a strict alliance with the Porte, asking nothing but a free trade upon

of

upon the Black sea--- Can you conceive, Sir, any thing fo comfortable as to have an immense wall or barrier, such Turkish supineness creates, between my kingdom and an ambitious neighbour?---How I would encourage Afiatic splendour, superstition, and laziness, and never do any thing that could weaken fuch a barrier---Ambition, which often leads men into many wrong paths in politics, may fuggest to the Imperial courts that the Turks should be confined to their Afiatic shore, and all European Turkey should belong to the Christians--but I am not of that opinion; and after the fea, I would not wish to furround my country with any other defence than that which Mahometan idleness could form --- The Turks are faithful to their treaties, and do not feek war under false pretences --- Their revolted pachas give them too much trouble, constantly, not to make them defire eternal peace with their foreign neighbours--- A gentleman with a foolish troublesome wife to make his fireside uncomfortable, does not go out

of his house to seek new discontents--Such is the situation of the Porte---The perpetual disquietude of the empire makes the thinking Turk find a comfort in the dull moments of rest he finds upon his carpet, fpread under the lofty plantane---and we must not wonder to see so many of them feemingly to enjoy moments, which to us would be death-like stupidity. But as I am not the fovereign of any country, I will not take up more of your time with my reflections, but tell you that I found Prince Kaunitz here very glad to fee me: he faluted me with a .-- Ab, vous voila ma noble Dame-I have a great satisfaction here in feeing the young Countess of Cand her fifter, whom I was acquainted with before; but Lady G-I never had an opportunity of feeing fince her new connection with me-She is gentle, modest, and amiable, and I find both her and her fifter please very much here-I shall stay only till I receive letters from - and -, and then fet out for Anspach, where I shall have the honour and most fincere

fincere pleasure of paying my respects to you, and assuring you in person how much I am, dear brother,

Your affectionate sister,

And devoted friend,

E. C---

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